

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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## BRITISH DENY PACKERS' CHARGES.

British government officials deny the packers' claim that their meat cargoes were confiscated contrary to international law, and merely on the British orders-in-council. They follow up the denial by accusing the packers of starting an agitation in the United States on this subject, and declare this agitation to be founded on a misapprehension of the facts. This may indicate the line of their action in the appeal of the packers' cases.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question whether the British Government's attention had been called to the agitation in the United States against the meat case judgments as based "on Orders in Council and not on international law," made this statement:

"There have been attempts in the United States to create an agitation against the meat case judgments; but as appeals are pending, this point is not suitable for diplomatic or other discussion. In all four cases the judge held the goods to be condemnable as contraband, according to established rules of war, independent of Orders in Council, and the agitation is, therefore, founded on misapprehension."

## RENEWED PROTESTS BY PACKERS.

Alfred R. Urion, Henry Veeder and Luther M. Walter, attorneys for Armour & Company, Swift & Company, G. H. Hammond Company and Morris & Company respectively, returned to Washington from Chicago on November 4 to renew their representations to the Department of State in regard to Great Britain's illegal attitude toward American packinghouse products, and also to protest against the extremely high-handed and very astonishing ruling in regard to the shipments on the Norwegian-American steamship *Christianiafjord*. Later in the day a statement was given to The National Provisioner's representative, and issued to the Associated Press.

The sending of the special note to London as to the case of the packers has been awaiting the delayed publication of the general note of protest, which was to have been published last Wednesday. However, the general note will be given to the newspapers for publication Monday morning, November 8, and the special note should follow it shortly.

The statement issued by the attorneys on the *Christianiafjord* case is as follows:

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## CAUSE OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE OUTBREAK

### Agricultural Department Tells What Its Serum Tests Showed

An official statement in regard to the recent reappearance in northern Illinois of the foot-and-mouth disease after it had been apparently stamped out early in the year was issued this week by the United States Department of Agriculture. From this statement it appears that the outbreak has now been definitely traced to an anti-hog-cholera serum prepared from the blood of hogs infected with foot-and-mouth disease, but showing at the time the serum was manufactured no symptoms of the contagion.

According to the statement, the serum was thoroughly tested before it was permitted to be placed upon the market, and the tests failed to reveal any evidence of contamination. After the recurrence of the disease in Illinois, samples of the serum were tested again and again by the Department of Agriculture and also tested by the United States Public Health Service. It was not until the sixty-second animal used in the tests had been inoculated with the serum, however, that the bacteriologists of the Department were able to produce any symptoms of foot-and-mouth disease.

### Story of the Outbreak and Its Cause.

The Department's statement is as follows:

In October, 1914, an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease—the first in this country in six years—was discovered in the vicinity of Niles, Mich. Despite thorough investigation, the source of the infection remains unknown. It was learned, however, that before the occurrence was reported to Washington and the disease diagnosed by veterinarians familiar with it through experience in past outbreaks, animals from the infected area had reached Chicago.

Owing to the extreme contagiousness of the disease, the Union Stock Yards were quarantined on October 31, 1914. Ordinarily several days or a week elapse between infection and the appearance of symptoms, and although there was no conclusive evidence on the point, it was believed possible that the animals in question might have reached the yards in the incubative stage and infected them.

On November 1 this belief was strengthened by the discovery of the disease in the cattle being exhibited at the Dairy Show in the immediate vicinity of the Chicago Yards. In the yards proper, however, the first case did not appear until November 3.

The next day foot-and-mouth disease was found among the hogs at the establishment of the Great Western Serum Company. This establishment was quarantined at once, and at about the same time a precautionary quarantine was also placed upon another estab-

lishment, that of the Chicago Serum Company, located about a mile away, although no actual cases of the disease had been found at this second establishment. At that time the Chicago Serum Company had on hand approximately 101,000 cubic centimeters of anti-hog-cholera serum which had been prepared late in October. All of this serum was placed under official seal by the inspectors of the Department and withheld from distribution.

During the ensuing six months the disease, which had spread widely over the country, was effectively combatted by the slaughter of all exposed herds. It was then decided that the law required the Department to comply with the request of the Chicago Serum Company for a test of the serum, in order that if it were found safe it might be placed upon the market. The National Serum law gives the Department no authority to refuse to permit the sale of a serum unless it is contaminated, dangerous or worthless.

### History of the Serum Tests.

Arrangements were accordingly made by the Chicago Serum Company for a test under the supervision of the Department. Forty-one thousand cubic centimeters of the serum were thoroughly mixed and re-bottled, and on June 30, 1915, samples were injected into eight small hogs. Two check hogs were also included in the test.

Although injections as large as 40 cubic centimeters were used, it is certain that none of these hogs developed foot-and-mouth disease. The test being thus absolutely negative—that is to say, no indications of the disease resulting from it—the company was informed that it could ship out the serum to its customers.

On August 8, 1915, the inspector in charge of field inspection at Chicago telephoned to Washington that a case of foot-and-mouth disease had been discovered in a herd which had been inoculated with this serum in Cook County, Illinois. Pending investigation, all shipments of serum produced in Chicago were at once prohibited.

As a result of the investigation it was found that serum from the Chicago Serum Company had been used on eleven herds of hogs, eight of which were in Illinois and one each in Minnesota, Michigan and Indiana. Inspection showed that eight of these herds were infected with foot-and-mouth disease, although only a very small percentage of the hogs in them manifested symptoms of the disease.

All the animals were, however, slaughtered at once. The three herds in which no disease was found were also slaughtered without waiting to see whether they would subsequently develop the disease or not. This measure was necessary on account of the risk that the disease might be spread by the animals while in the incubative stage. As a re-

(Continued on page 34.)

## TRADE COMMISSION EXTENDS EXPORT INQUIRY

### Plans for Public Hearings and Other Means to Get at Facts

The Federal Trade Commission announces that it will soon send out 30,000 letters of inquiry, followed up by a brief schedule, as a part of the investigation of conditions that affect American foreign trade. Congress has empowered the Commission to make an investigation of these conditions and to report the facts with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

The war in Europe has so affected the trade of the world that American enterprise has a peculiar opportunity to supply the wants of foreign markets and to secure a greatly enlarged share of their trade. The Commission, therefore, deems it to be its duty to complete with all possible dispatch an investigation which may assist Congress in determining what action may be required in the public interest for the promotion of American foreign trade.

By public hearings throughout the country and by other means the Commission has been gathering facts and information as a basis for its report to Congress. It now wishes to obtain information from a large number of men who were unable to appear at the hearings. For this purpose these letters and schedules will be sent out.

About 20,000 letters will go to American manufacturers and producers, and about 10,000 will be sent to other authorities on foreign trade conditions, such as export commission merchants, manufacturers' export agents, importers, domestic merchants, publicists, lawyers, economists, bankers, engineers, etc.

#### The Advisability of Export Combinations.

A return postcard accompanying the letter is designed to give the Commission a broad yes or no referendum on the advisability of export combinations, and to put it in touch with those who are willing to assist the Commission by furnishing further facts and suggestions. To those who state that they will co-operate with the Commission in furnishing facts, etc., the schedule of inquiries will be sent, covering the topics on which the Commission desires information.

Through this letter of inquiry and schedule the Commission particularly desires to get the facts from many different points of view and from all sides of controverted questions. Thus, the 20,000 names of manufacturers and producers include every important branch of American industrial enterprise and represent every shade of opinion in regard to the present problems of our foreign trade.

The list takes in big business and little business, companies that are old in exporting and firms that are new; interests that want combinations among American manufacturers for export trade and men who are opposed to such organizations; manufacturers of specialties and producers of staples; concerns whose foreign trade is limited to South America or Europe and those whose products are sold all over the globe.

The 10,000 other persons to whom the letters of inquiry will be sent include even greater diversity of interest and thought. By obtaining facts and suggestions in this manner from a large number of persons with different experiences and points of view the

Commission expects to secure a great body of valuable information.

The schedules were prepared after careful consideration of the facts developed thus far in the investigation. In drafting the inquiries the Commission has consulted noted economists and experts, leading business men in many important lines, and representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Manufacturers' Export Association, the National Foreign Trade Council, and other organizations interested in the extension of export trade.

The schedules are brief and have been prepared to facilitate convenience in replying. Since foreign trade is of especial interest just now the Commission is expecting a prompt response to this request for suggestions and information.

#### Do the Laws Prohibit Export Combinations?

Some of the inquiries are designed to ascertain the general understanding of business men as to whether the anti-trust laws prohibit export combinations among American manufacturers, and the views of men generally as to whether such combinations are in the public interest.

Other questions are expected to develop highly interesting information in regard to "dumping" by foreigners, either in the United States or in other markets. Information is also sought concerning the operations of foreign combinations, and other conditions which affect American export trade.

The Commission desires full and frank statements in reply, and the inquiries have been drafted with this purpose in view. Thus the person answering may designate any portions of his reply which he wishes held confidential and the Commission will respect his wishes in this regard.

Where the answers received suggest that additional valuable details and facts are available the Commission will supplement the schedules with a few further inquiries which will elicit fuller statements. All this work will be quickly rounded out and completed by visits from agents of the Commission, in a few cases, if the study of the replies shows this course to be desirable.

In announcing the commencement of this work the Commission was careful to state that the schedule inquiries are only one part of its study of conditions which may affect

(Continued on page 28.)

#### A NEW OVERSEAS TRUST.

The report of the recent formation in this country of an American Overseas Corporation to facilitate in the handling of exports from the United States, destined for European neutral countries, somewhat along the lines of the Netherlands' Overseas Trust, makes pertinent a brief resume of the nature and scope of the operations of the latter organization.

The Netherlands Overseas Trust was formed by Dutch business men for the purpose of protecting the commerce of Holland under conditions caused by the European war. In view of the proximity of the Netherlands to Germany, merchant ships with goods destined for the former's ports were subjected to numerous delays and losses as a result of

searches for contraband conducted by England and France. To avoid these delays and to provide for the continuance of Dutch commercial relations with neutral powers, the plan of the Overseas Trust was formulated and put into practice.

The operative methods of the Trust are comparatively simple. Exporters or importers desiring to ship goods to or from Holland make application to the organization, which inquires into the genuineness of the business, and besides demanding a bank guarantee, requires proof that the goods are not being exported for the account of any person or firm belonging to a nation at war, and are purely for consumption in Holland. The cargo is then consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which stands as guarantor for the good name and good faith of the merchant who eventually is to receive it. The amount of the bank guarantee which is intended to represent the value of the goods, is confiscated in case the true destination of the shipment has not been disclosed.

It will thus be observed that the Overseas Trust is not an ordinary trading concern, but is a facility for protection of the foreign commerce of the Netherlands from interference on the part of belligerents. The cost of the operation of the Trust has proved to average about one-eighth of 1 per cent. of the value of the goods handled. This is the charge accordingly made to the business men who obtain goods through the Trust. The utility of the Trust has been recognized not only by England and France in preventing the entrance of merchandise into Germany, but Germany has consented, under the guarantee of the Overseas Trust, to the exportation of various articles to Holland, perhaps the most important of which is sugar-beet seed.

In view of the general understanding that all goods not consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust will be detained and possibly confiscated, while, on the other hand, consignment of cargoes to the Trust guarantees safe conduct through the patrolling lines of war vessels, steamship lines refuse to accept shipments destined for Holland unless so consigned. In this way, the Trust has acquired a power to specify as to the nature of the shipments which may be consigned to Dutch ports.

Among the more recent regulations which the Overseas Trust has issued is an announcement that hereafter licenses for making shipment will be issued only to importers or exporters who are able to satisfy the Trust that former consignments have been consumed in Holland. Hereafter, Dutch importers will be required to dispose of their goods under the immediate supervision of the Trust, which has formed a committee for this purpose. Fines assessed against Dutch firms for disregard of the guarantees they had given to the Trust, as a condition precedent to their obtaining goods from abroad, have run as high as \$100,000.

American exporters do not look upon such a scheme with approval. It is too much of an insult to their American independence. Small European nations may have to submit to such humiliation, but that the United States Government or American shippers should have to bow to such tyranny is repugnant to our ideas of independence. Any attempt to form such a scheme in this country will meet with vigorous opposition.

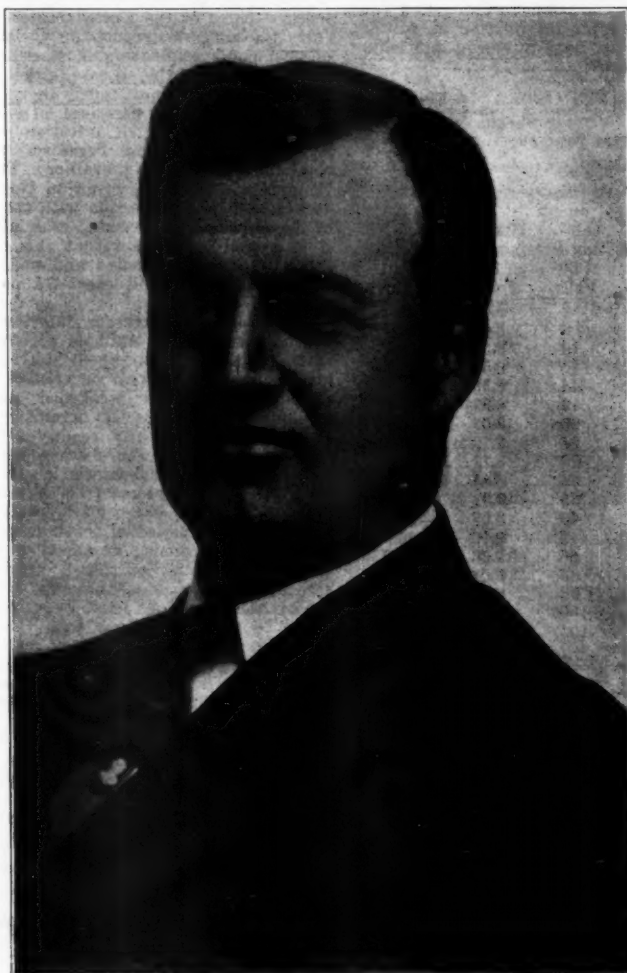


## SUDDEN DEATH OF BIG PACKINGHOUSE BROKER

### Passing Away of Charles A. Sterne Great Shock to the Trade

Charles A. Sterne, member of the Chicago Board of Trade and head of the brokerage and commission firm of Sterne & Son Company, died at the Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, at 4 o'clock on Monday morning, November 1. Though he had been ill for some time, and had been absent from the scene of trade activities, no one anticipated his taking away at this time, and the news of his death was a great shock to the trade all over the country. His death was due to a complication of stomach and intestinal troubles.

His death was noted and regretted. He had completed arrangements only a week ago to retire from business and turn over direction of his trade interests to his son, Charles H. Sterne, hoping to enjoy a few quiet and pleasant years outside the rush of business activity. No one expected news of his death. He was but 47 years of age, and should have had a long span of life ahead of him. His wide circle of friends deeply mourn his loss and tender their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family.



THE LATE CHARLES A. STERNE.

Mr. Sterne was one of the most popular men in the packinghouse and allied industries in the United States. Wherever he was known he was loved by a host of friends, who now mourn his taking away as they would that of a brother. From boyhood he had been identified with the industry, and was recognized as an authority in many of its branches. He was widely known throughout the South also, and was one of the leaders in the cottonseed products brokerage business. His slogan, "just brokers," made his firm doubly well known in trade circles.

He had not been in the best of health lately, and his absence from the recent convention of the American Meat Packers' Asso-

ciation at St. Louis was noted and regretted. He was known both in this country and in Europe as a skilled and thoroughly reliable broker in packinghouse and cottonseed products. Born December 19, 1868, he started out early in life to acquire a thorough business training. How closely he adhered to his purpose and how well he succeeded those who have intrusted their business interests to him know.

In 1879, at the tender age of 11 years, he went with Peck & Bausher, lard refiners, of Chicago, and his early training and later experience in this field made him an acknowledged lard and grease authority. In 1887 he joined the staff of Armour & Company at Kansas City, and in 1889 went with his

father, George M. Sterne, as a clerk. In 1892 he became purchasing agent for the N. K. Fairbank Company, and in 1898 he returned to form a partnership with his father as the Sterne & Son Company. From that time until 1906 they were the exclusive brokers for the N. K. Fairbank Company.

In September, 1908, Charles M. Sterne formed the Sterne & Maley Company, laundry supplies, now one of the largest concerns of its kind in the West. Mr. Sterne was interested in several other manufacturing enterprises in Chicago and owned a farm in northern Indiana.

He leaves a widow; one son, Charles H. Sterne; a daughter, Mrs. F. K. Blackburn; and four grandchildren. Funeral services were held at Boylston's undertaking rooms in Chicago on Thursday. There was a crush of mourners, more than could possibly be accommodated, and the floral evidences of sympathy and appreciation were manifold and elaborate. The remains were escorted later to Oakwoods Cemetery, where they were cremated.

A telegram has been received by The National Provisioner from D. P. Cosgrove, who was Mr. Sterne's associate in the brokerage business at the time of his death, stating that he will remain with the firm until further notice, looking after affairs left in his charge by the sudden death of Mr. Sterne.

### STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at five chief centers at the end of October show decreased stocks all along the line compared to a month ago, though lard stocks are still much heavier than a year ago. A summary of the official reports is as follows:

PORK, BARRELS.			
	Oct. 31, 1915.	Sept. 30, 1915.	Oct. 31, 1914.
Chicago .....	64,474	93,392	63,864
Kansas City .....	3,560	4,188	3,401
Omaha .....	3,601	4,413	2,758
St. Joseph .....	2,146	2,945	2,992
Milwaukee .....	1,845	4,582	7,624
Total .....	75,626	109,520	80,639
LARD, TIERCES.			
	Oct. 31, 1915.	Sept. 30, 1915.	Oct. 31, 1914.
Chicago .....	183,522	256,634	24,029
Kansas City .....	4,737	5,245	3,763
Omaha .....	2,772	6,082	2,004
St. Joseph .....	1,426	2,184	3,479
Milwaukee .....	2,799	12,244	1,273
Total .....	195,256	282,389	34,548
CANNED MEATS, LBS.			
	Oct. 31, 1915.	Sept. 30, 1915.	Oct. 31, 1914.
Chicago .....	63,537,694	113,597,373	62,517,610
Kansas City .....	21,362,500	28,055,600	22,470,800
Omaha .....	14,759,308	30,014,118	20,568,643
St. Joseph .....	10,723,328	18,864,172	15,595,568
Milwaukee .....	9,184,133	12,999,999	10,515,149
Total .....	119,586,963	203,531,462	131,067,770

### LIVESTOCK SANITARY MEETING.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary Association will be held at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, December 1 and 2, 1915. This association includes all leading Federal and State livestock sanitary officials, and many persons prominent in various lines of livestock work in this country. The regular sessions of the meeting are open to the public, and farmers and stockmen are cordially invited to attend.

An exceptionally attractive program has been prepared, dealing with matters affecting the State and interstate movement of livestock, their products and quarantine regulations for the protection of the health of livestock. Particulars regarding the meeting can be had from the secretary, John J. Ferguson, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

## PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirer must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

### HANDLING AND MARKETING OF BONES.

An Eastern reader writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

There are three kinds of cattle bones, as regards their quality: The so-called fresh bones, that come out of packing plants. From these fresh bones the packers extract the tallow by boiling. The resulting bones are used for the manufacture of bone glues. In many cases these bones are dried on coils and these coil dried bones are of excellent quality. The junk bones are bought from retail butchers by small dealers, I believe. Also small dealers collect the bones from kitchen garbage. I should like to know the firms that do the drying and that market these coil-dried bones. I should like to get, if possible, a list of such dealers in junk bones.

Most of the packers who slaughter cattle "air dry" the bones intended for manufacturing purposes. The bones are spread on racks in a room the temperature of which (70 to 90 degs. Fahr.) is regulated by steam coils, which we presume is what you mean by "coil dried." With the exception of possibly one or two who manufacture commercial articles from these bones, the rest sell direct to manufacturers or to dealers or through brokers; mostly the latter channel, we should say.

Any dealer or broker advertising in The National Provisioner can and will give you entire satisfaction in this connection. There are rendering concerns in practically every city and town in the country who make a business of collecting retail butcher bones and fats, hotel and restaurant refuse, etc., and smaller collectors again who sell to them. To get the names of all these is well nigh impossible. Then again, private and municipal

garbage plants collect grease-producing material.

We should advise you to get in communication with slaughterers, dealers and brokers. Try our advertisers first, who stake their reputation on close information and square dealing.

### FIGURING SALT IN CURING.

An inquiry from a pork packer new in the business is as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

In giving curing recipes you mention so many degrees on the salometer, etc. Can you give us more specific information as to the proportions of salt used in curing and what these figures mean?

The following table shows the properties of solutions of salt, and should be useful in curing. It answers your question as fully as possible in a brief space:

Per- centage of salt by weight.	Pounds of salt per gal. of solution.	Degrees on salo- meter at 60° Fahr.	Weight per gal. at 39° Fahr.	Freezing point Fahr.
1	0.084	4	8.40	+30.5
2	0.169	8	8.46	+29.3
2.5	0.212	10	8.50	+28.6
3	0.256	12	8.53	+27.8
3.5	0.300	14	8.56	+27.1
4	0.344	16	8.59	+26.6
5	0.433	20	8.65	+25.2
6	0.523	24	8.72	+23.9
7	0.617	28	8.78	+22.5
8	0.708	32	8.85	+21.2
9	0.802	36	8.91	+19.9
10	0.897	40	8.97	+18.7
12	1.092	48	9.10	+16.0
15	1.389	60	9.26	+12.2
20	1.928	80	9.64	+6.1
24	2.376	96	9.90	+1.2
25	2.488	100	9.97	+0.5
26	2.610	104	10.04	-1.1

### TO CHECK LIVESTOCK LOSSES.

One of the sources of heavy loss in shipping and yarding cattle intended for slaughter has been various forms of pneumonia acquired through shipping and yarding conditions. The federal authorities think they have discovered a remedy in the

disinfection of cars and yards. This disinfection, as a result of the fight on the foot-and-mouth disease, seems to have had as an incidental result a rapid decrease in these cases of hemorrhagic septicemia, as the disease is properly known. In a notice to inspectors the Bureau of Animal Industry says:

From the numerous reports received by the bureau it appears that hemorrhagic septicemia is more prevalent in this than in former years. Reports have been received of great losses from the disease, especially in the western, northwestern, and middle western parts of the United States. Apparently the numerous reports on various forms of pneumonia originating in stockyards also refer to forms of this disease, although probably not of the most virulent type. The post-mortem lesions described in such cases are very suggestive of infection with the hemorrhagic septicemia organism, the pectoral form principally prevailing. The terms "shipping fever," etc., given to this disease do not exclude an infection with the bacillus of hemorrhagic septicemia, especially since it is a well-known fact that this organism is very widely distributed and under favorable conditions it will exert its pathogenic influence.

Favorable conditions for infections occur in the stockyards. Animals arriving there after a prolonged journey in stock cars and after being subject to all varieties of weather exposure develop a weakened resistance. Under such conditions the organism of hemorrhagic septicemia may readily attack the animals, producing the disease in various forms. This finds substantiation in the observation that shipments from certain stockyards have quite frequently developed the disease after a period of incubation of from 4 to 15 days, causing at times considerable losses among the purchased animals and spreading to the home animals.

The attention of bureau inspectors is called to these conditions with the suggestion that they closely observe cattle manifesting symptoms suggestive of the disease, and when it is present, proceed immediately with a thorough disinfection of the pens, chutes, and alleys in which such animals have been located.

It has been noted that the disease has diminished markedly among cattle purchased in stockyards which have been disinfected as a result of the recent campaign in the control of foot-and-mouth disease.

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## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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### AN OVERSEAS TRUST

The daily press has reported the formation of a so-called "Overseas Trust" in this country, which is to guarantee to belligerent countries that exports will reach neutral nations only. The project is said to be formed on lines similar to the one in The Netherlands, which has official recognition both from Holland and Great Britain.

The peculiar feature of the proposed United States Overseas Trust, which it is said is already formed and ready for operation, is that only one name has been mentioned in connection with it, that of a New York banker. But it has received official recognition from the United States Government

through the Department of Commerce. If it were not for the latter fact, the proposition hardly would be worth consideration or discussion from an American viewpoint.

Though the proposition may have received official recognition from the administration through the Department of Commerce, it is not likely that the State Department or the United States Government as a whole will delegate its rights and its powers to a private corporation, especially with respect to our foreign trade.

The power of guaranteeing shipments or of refusing to give such guarantee to shippers would be too great a monopoly for any combination of private interests, and it is not at all probable that this proposition will receive any real encouragement from either the United States Government or the belligerent countries.

Certainly if any meat packer—or any other class of merchants in this country—desire to sell their goods to a customer in a neutral country, and the suggested guarantee is refused by the Overseas Trust, he would expect the United States Government as such to fully protect his interests and his rights.

The whole matter looks as though someone is becoming a trifle hysterical in trying to extend our trade without taking into consideration the fact that the United States Government is not yet ready to place itself in the humiliating position of some of the small European nations.

### GUARDING THE MEAT SUPPLY

The cheapest and most efficient system of protection for any portion of the public's food supply is the Federal meat inspection system. The three million and odd dollars per year appropriated by Congress for this purpose gives the people more for their money than perhaps any other government expenditure. Compared to this system, other food laws and systems of regulation are almost a joke. And yet it is doubtful if the people realize what is being done for them in this regard.

More than 58,000,000 meat animals were slaughtered in establishments under Federal inspection during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915. Since approximately from 58 to 60 per cent. of the animals killed in the country are slaughtered in establishments where Federal inspection is maintained, it appears that about 100,000,000 meat animals are now being killed each year in the United States.

Of the animals subjected to Federal inspection 299,958 were condemned as unfit for human use, and 644,688 were condemned in part. Thus a little more than 1½ per cent. of all the animals inspected were condemned either in whole or in part. These figures include only cattle, calves, sheep, goats and swine.

Tuberculosis was the chief cause of the condemnation. More than 32,644 carcasses of cattle and 66,000 carcasses of swine were entirely rejected on account of this disease, and in addition parts of 48,000 cattle and 440,000 swine. Hog cholera was responsible for the next largest loss, nearly 102,000 swine being condemned entirely on this account.

The annual appropriation for the Federal meat inspection service is now about \$3,375,600, so that the cost to the people would be between 5 and 6 cents per animal if the service was confined entirely to the inspection of the animals and carcasses. In addition, however, great quantities of meat and products are reinspected. Last year reinspection resulted in the condemnation of a total of nearly 19,000,000 pounds of products of one kind or another. Furthermore, 245,000,000 pounds of imported meat or meat products were inspected, and more than 2,000,000 pounds condemned or refused entry.

In the course of its work, the Bureau of Animal Industry, which is in charge of the meat inspection service, has discovered a new method of destroying trichinae in pork, which is an additional safeguard to human health. Refrigeration at a temperature of 5 degs. Fahr., or lower, for a period of 20 days will destroy these parasites which occasionally give rise in human beings to the serious disease known as trichinosis.

Hitherto the only known safeguard against this disease has been thorough cooking of all pork and pork products, and those persons who neglect this precaution have always been more or less exposed to the danger. Unless pork is known to have been subjected to refrigeration as above indicated it should be thoroughly cooked. The microscopic examination of pork for the detection of trichinae has been abandoned, as the usual methods have proved inefficient.

In this connection it is interesting to note that more swine were slaughtered in the past year in establishments under Federal inspection than ever before. A total of 36,247,958 were inspected at the time of slaughter and approximately 35,900,000 passed for food.

### HIGH BEEF PRICES ABROAD

Choice hindquarters of Uruguayan beef sold in London recently at more than 18 cents per pound wholesale, and in Copenhagen about the same time beef actually commanded 80 cents per pound on the public market. The difference in price between London and Copenhagen is a striking illustration of the effect of the British embargo on American meat export trade. While beef sold in New York for 15 cents and in London for 18 cents top, in Copenhagen, a neutral market which ordinarily consumes large quantities of American meat products, it brought the unheard of figure of 80 cents per pound.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

A slaughter house will be erected in Petaluma, Cal., by Henry Aggens.

Jackson Butchers' Association, Jackson, Tenn., is promoting the erection of a cold storage plant and abattoir.

Work will be started about the first of the year on a new packing plant for the Nuckolls Packing Company, of Pueblo, Colo.

Contract has been let by the A. Loffler Provision Company, Washington, D. C., to erect a two-story, concrete, sausage factory.

Contract has been let for the erection of an additional mill, 45x135 feet, with three boilers and steel warehouse, 75x200 feet, by the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, Selma, Ala.

The new branch of Armour & Company, 217-219 Summer street, Worcester, Mass., has been opened. The building has a ground area of 12,000 square feet and is built of brick and concrete.

A new beef house, of concrete and brick construction, three stories, and with a refrigerating plant attached, will be built on the north side of Church street, Hartford, Conn., by Swift & Company.

A storage warehouse, 120x200 feet, with a capacity of 8,000 tons fertilizer, cost \$15,000, will be erected at Greensboro, N. C., by the American Agricultural Chemical Co. A fertilizer factory will also be built.

The V. Bohl Beef & Provision Company, Waterbury, Conn., has been organized with a capital stock of \$40,000, with the following officers: President and treasurer, Valentine Bohl; secretary, Walter L. Wood.

The Colorado Packing and Provision Company, Armour's plant in Denver, Colo., is to receive the addition of a new building and extensive improvements, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000. The order has already been issued for the beginning of construction work. The improvements will make the Denver plant one of the largest packing plants in the West, with a daily capacity for handling 500 cattle, 1,000 sheep

and 1,500 hogs. It is the intention to use the present building at the stockyards for storage purposes upon the completion of a new six-story abattoir. This new building will cover a ground space of 125 by 150 feet. It will be of cement and no wood whatever will be used in its construction.

### STUDY MEAT AND LIVESTOCK FACTS.

By direction of Secretary of Agriculture David S. Houston, a hearing and conference upon marketing of livestock and distribution of meats and other products and related matters will be held in Chicago November 15 and 16, under the direct charge of the Bureau of Markets and Rural Organization of the Department of Agriculture.

"The purpose of the conference is said to be to discover the essential facts pertaining to the livestock and meat industry, with a view of bringing about more stable market conditions, more effective methods of distribution, closer co-operation and a better understanding generally among all the interests connected with the industry."

Those who are expected to take the most active part in the discussion are representatives of the American Meat Packers' Association, United Master Butchers of America, American National Live Stock Association, National Wool Growers' Association, National Live Stock Exchanges, stock yards' companies, traders' exchanges, railroads, live-stock loan companies and market papers. All other interests and persons concerned are invited to be present.

Letters have been sent out by the Department of Agriculture to all organizations interested in the questions to be taken up, and those who are to be present are requested to discuss the subjects in their meetings and be able, when they meet in Chicago, to handle the problems with judgment and without delay.

### MEAT SUPPLIES IN OCTOBER.

Official reports of receipts of meat animals at six leading centers for the month of October show cattle marketing about 60,000 head in excess of a year ago, while hog marketing decreased over 300,000 head. Sheep and lamb receipts were half a million head less. For the ten months of the year ending with October receipts of cattle at six markets were about 225,000 head greater than a year ago, hog marketing was almost a million and a half head less and sheep and lamb receipts were over two million head less.

A synopsis of receipts at six points is as follows for October:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	262,374	24,755	418,482	317,205
Kansas City..	292,403	21,919	180,400	182,084
Omaha .....	172,000	*	76,527	463,108
St. Louis....	119,572	*	173,220	37,167
St. Joseph....	43,573	5,543	91,509	54,160
Sioux City....	60,750	3,486	51,402	72,309

TL Oct., '15.	891,428	55,733	901,639	1,126,631
TL Oct., '14.	833,538	59,145	1,312,402	1,630,181

For the ten months a synopsis of receipts is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	1,780,795	364,961	5,665,414	2,792,119
Kansas City..	1,469,437	82,604	1,096,714	1,524,843
Omaha .....	974,263	*	2,236,115	2,781,800
St. Louis....	782,714	*	2,066,775	539,170
St. Joseph....	333,210	27,072	1,269,850	753,622
Sioux City....	397,645	16,153	1,428,893	248,069

TL 10 mos., '15	5,738,064	490,790	14,063,800	8,639,653
TL 10 mos., '14	5,500,000	469,510	13,219,565	10,768,340

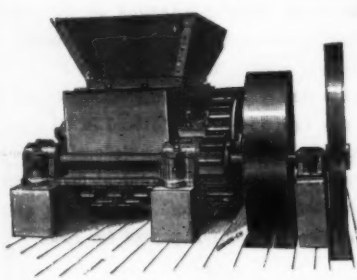
\*Calves not separately reported.

### MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the meat inspection service of the Federal Government are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: \*Walter Gordon & Company, 406 Mystic avenue, Somerville, Mass.; \*Deerfoot Farm Company, Southboro, Mass.; Cincinnati Delicatessen Supply Company, 217 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry Strecker, 2066 East Tioga street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Armour & Company, 916 Walker street, Augusta, Ga.; P. D. Hughes, 558 Berkley street, Camden, N. J.; I. H. Sentz, 1002 North Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.; \*H. K. Mulford Company, Glen Olden, Pa., mail 428 South Thirteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Holcombe Provision Co., Inc., 74 North Canal street, Newark, N. J.; \*Michael Lux, 9 Lynn street, Woburn, Mass.; Colburn's Market, 247 Main street, Nashua, N. H.; \*Clement E. Allen, Inc., Media, Pa.; \*A. Darlington Strode, West Chester, Pa.; W. W. Rose, 175 Pennington avenue, Trenton, N. J. Meat inspection discontinued: J. T. Polk Company, Greenwood, Ind.; C. F. Shaue Company, 172 East 113th street, New York, N. Y.

\*Conducts slaughtering.



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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Prices Irregular—Trade Active—Stocks Decrease—Hog Packing Lighter—Exports Good.**

The movement of hog product values during the past week has been active and trading has been quite lively with values showing some little advance from the recent low point helped by the monthly statement of stocks. These figures were, however, a little disappointing in some respects, especially as regards lard. The movement of hogs has been quite liberal, but the packing for the week showed a decrease of about 125,000 hogs compared with the preceding week. The outward movement of product during the past month from Chicago has been heavy of meats, but again disappointing of lard. During the past week the Chicago shipments of cut meats were 6,000,000 lbs. more than last year, and the shipments of lard 3,000,000 lbs. less.

The products stock statement at Chicago for the month made some quite interesting comparisons. The decrease in meats was heavy during the month of October compared with a small decrease a year ago, and the decrease in the stocks of lard was also quite liberal, but was less than the decrease last year. The statement of product stocks at Chicago for November 1 compared with October 1 and March 1 this year, and the figures for the corresponding dates a year ago follow:

	Nov. 1, '15.	Oct. 1, '15.	Mar. 1, '15.
Mess pork, new, bbls.	41,945	58,055	*7,719
Mess pork, old, bbls.	18,099	20,189	1,325
Mess pork, other, bbls.	22,231	35,277	62,431
Lard, new, tcs.	4,357	240,932	70,543
Lard, old, tcs.	165,394		
Lard, other, tcs.	13,471	15,702	29,449
Short ribs, lbs.	13,342,512	29,829,122	36,263,816
Total meats, lbs.	63,557,604	113,597,573	186,225,788
	Nov. 1, '14.	Oct. 1, '14.	Mar. 1, '14.
Mess pork, new, bbls.	7,719		11,178
Mess pork, old, bbls.	*18,099	*20,189	1,325
Mess pork, other, bbls.	33,094	37,949	51,105
Lard, new, tcs.	4,501	573	97,107
Lard, old, tcs.	12,494	129,921	18,210
Lard, other, tcs.	6,734	7,487	15,068
Short ribs, lbs.	3,910,984	10,020,531	20,126,723
Total meats, lbs.	62,517,610	77,484,302	162,143,173

\*Stocks of "repacked" pork. In addition to those given, were 2,350 bbls. on March 1 this year; on Nov. 1, 1914, it was 4,952, and on Oct. 1, 1914, it was 5,123 bbls.

A comparison with March 1 shows a gain in lard stocks of all kinds of 103,000 tierces this season compared with a decrease last year for the corresponding time of 106,000 tierces. The remarkable change in the figures for the season and also the remarkable change in the figures for the month show that the distribution of lard has been restricted during the past packing period. On the other hand, the stocks of meats show a tremendous decrease. The supply of meats decreased during the summer packing season. 123,000,000 lbs., against a decrease last year of 100,000,000 lbs.

Considerable attention has been directed to the point that the smaller decrease in stocks of lard was this year due to the fact that the export movement has been restricted. That to a certain extent is true, as during the month of October the decrease in exports compared with a year ago was 8,000,000 lbs., equal to about 25,000 tierces.

The exports of lard for the year ended November 1, have this season been 486,733,000 lbs., an increase of 72,436,000 lbs., compared with last year. The exports of bacon and hams for the same time have been 806,830,000 lbs., an increase of 490,523 lbs., and of pork, 20,775,000 lbs., a decrease of 1,950,000 lbs. The exports of hog products since January 1 up to the end of September according to official report from Washington, have shown a large increase compared with a year ago of all kinds of product. The figures for the month of September, 1915, and for the nine months this year and the nine months last year follow:

	Sept. 15	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1915	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1914
Lard, lbs.	28,745	344,263	308,804
Bacon, lbs.	42,145	368,308	129,727
Hams and Shoulders.	17,602	207,809	110,720
Pork, lbs.	6,745	48,262	30,256

The packing reports for the past week showed some falling off in the total amount of hogs packed for the season. The total was 415,000 for the week, against 530,000 for the previous week, and 521,000 last year. Since March 1 the total has been 16,328,000, against 14,650,000 a year ago. Adding in the winter packing ended March 1, the total was 28,750,000, against 25,164,000 a year ago. On the basis of 30 lbs. of lard to the hog, the increase in packing would this year amount to an equivalent of 106,000,000 lbs., while the increase in the exports for the season has been 72,000,000 lbs. Taking the yield of other product at 125 lbs., and the increase in the exports has very nearly offset the additional packing.

The situation at the opening of the winter packing season is a very interesting one. The supply of meats is just about the same as last year at Chicago, while the supply of lard is 160,000 tierces more than a year ago. In view of the low prices for lard which have prevailed during the past few months and the heavy exports in lard the past season, the accumulation does not as yet point to a distribution materially influenced by the lower prices.

**LARD.**—The market is quiet. The demand has been fair for domestic account, but export trade has been moderate. Compound lard is a little easier, with demand affected by the relative price compared with western lard. City steam, 9@9½c, nom.; Middle West, \$9.15@9.25 nom.; Western, \$9.25; refined Continent, \$10.90 nom.; South America, \$10.50 nom.; Brazil kegs, \$11.50; compound, 9½@9¾c.

**PORK.**—The market is quiet and steady with the West. Mess is quoted at \$16.50@17.50 nom.; clear, \$18.50@20 nom.; family, \$21.50@22.50.

**BEEF.**—Prices are very steady, but trade is moderate. Supplies for curing are limited and very firm, but the outlet is not heavy and prices have not improved in keeping with the advance in first supplies. Family, \$18@19 nom.; mess, \$16.50@17 nom.; packet, \$16.50@17 nom.; extra Indian mess, \$27.50@28.

### EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to October 5, 1915:

**HOGS.**—Cuba, 3 hd.

**BACON.**—Barbados, 57 lbs.; British Guiana, 3,270 lbs.; British West Indies, 751 lbs.; Costa Rica, 350 lbs.; Cuba, 48,608 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 75 lbs.; Denmark, 650,756 lbs.; England, 1,237,104 lbs.; France, 30,910 lbs.; Italy, 327,568 lbs.; Jamaica, 403 lbs.; Mexico, 625 lbs.; Netherlands, 197,539 lbs.; Newfoundland, 4,469 lbs.; Peru, 573 lbs.; Russia in Europe, 10,193 lbs.; Sweden, 430,905 lbs.

**HAMS.**—Barbados, W. I., 355 lbs.; Bermuda, 6,956 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,487 lbs.; Costa Rica, 788 lbs.; Cuba, 44,426 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 210 lbs.; England, 1,435,999 lbs.; France, 66,825 lbs.; Honduras, 138 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,651 lbs.; Mexico, 489 lbs.; Newfoundland, 10,449 lbs.; Peru, 1,354 lbs.; Salvador, 40 lbs.

**LARD.**—Barbados, 690 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,600 lbs.; Bolivia, 2,250 lbs.; Brazil, 1,000 lbs.; British India, 226 lbs.; British West Indies, 8,980 lbs.; Chile, 9,000 lbs.; Colombia, 675 lbs.; Costa Rica, 777 lbs.; Cuba, 10,984 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,202 lbs.; Denmark, 306,184 lbs.; England, 324,610 lbs.; France, 222,393 lbs.; Greece, 10,704 lbs.; Italy, 94,371 lbs.; Jamaica, 225 lbs.; Mexico, 37,200 lbs.; Newfoundland, 150,594 lbs.; Peru, 751 lbs.; Portugal, 1,100 lbs.; Salvador, 4,000 lbs.

**LARD COMPOUND.**—Australia, 17,160 lbs.; Barbados, 1,126 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,200 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,200 lbs.; British West Indies, 18,784 lbs.; Cuba, 152,873 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 6,918 lbs.; England, 56,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,726 lbs.; Scotland, 16,968 lbs.

**LARD OIL.**—British Guiana, 290 gals.; British West Indies, 50 gals.; New Zealand, 83 gals.

**PORK.**—Barbados, 12,362 lbs.; Bermuda, 29,020 lbs.; Brazil, 5,000 lbs.; British Guiana, 14,100 lbs.; British India, 758 lbs.; British West Indies, 30,974 lbs.; Cuba, 18,892 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 9,697 lbs.; Denmark, 52,076 lbs.; England, 152,935 lbs.; France, 134,883 lbs.; Jamaica, 43,669 lbs.; Newfoundland, 199,810 lbs.; Peru, 360 lbs.; Sweden, 63,021 lbs.

**SAUSAGE.**—Barbados, 17 lbs.; British Guiana, 39 lbs.; British West Indies, 652 lbs.; Cuba, 688 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 152 lbs.; France, 19,864 lbs.; Honduras, 50 lbs.; Peru, 578 lbs.

### EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to October 5, 1915:

**CATTLE.**—Brazil, 1 hd.

**CURED BEEF.**—Barbados, W. I., 10,800 lbs.; Bermuda, 6,900 lbs.; British Guiana, 18,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 10,585 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,300 lbs.; Cuba, 100 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 300 lbs.; England, 303,016 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,971 lbs.; Italy, 72,000 lbs.; Mexico, 900 lbs.; Newfoundland, 196,200 lbs.; Peru, 360 lbs.

**FRESH MEATS.**—British West Indies, 504 lbs.; Cuba, 108 lbs.; England, 513,504 lbs.

**OLEOMARGARINE.**—Barbados, 10,100 lbs.; Bermuda, 270 lbs.; British Guiana, 100 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,297 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,356 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,715 lbs.; Denmark, 92,510 lbs.; Jamaica, 500 lbs.; Newfoundland, 39,077 lbs. From Baltimore, Md., to Rotterdam, Holland, 109,500 lbs.

**OLEO OIL.**—Australia, 194,114 lbs.; British West Indies, 200 lbs.; England, 504,474 lbs.; Italy, 75,923 lbs.; Jamaica, 800 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,392,365 lbs.; Newfoundland, 20,260 lbs.

**STEARINE.**—Bolivia, 24,800 lbs.; Costa



Rica, 880 lbs.; England, 8,800 lbs.; Peru, 48,648 lbs.

**ALL OTHER ANIMAL OILS.**—Barbados, 45 gals.; England, 5,935 gals.; France, 600 gals.; Peru, 5 gals.; Spain, 1,021 gals.

**TALLOW.**—British West Indies, 100 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 100 lbs.; Italy, 199,161 lbs.; Jamaica, 250 lbs.; Mexico, 1,940 lbs.

**CANNED MEATS (Value).**—Barbados, \$86; Bermuda, \$15; British India, \$555; British West Indies, \$220; Cuba, \$452; Danish West Indies, \$43; England, \$1,202; France, \$10; Greece, \$5; Honduras, \$56; Mexico, \$207; Newfoundland, \$4; New Zealand, \$19; Peru, \$4.

**ALL OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).**—Argentina, \$2,450; Barbados, \$227; Bermuda, \$1,563; British Guiana, \$805; British West Indies, \$254; Costa Rica, \$115; Cuba, \$540; Danish West Indies, \$109; England, \$82,360; Italy, \$32; Jamaica, \$255; Mexico, \$5; Newfoundland, \$90; Peru, \$22.

#### EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to October 5, 1915:

**BUTTER.**—Bermuda, 10,010 lbs.; British West Indies, 3,773 lbs.; Costa Rica, 200 lbs.; Cuba, 18,198 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 767 lbs.; England, 785,968 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,149 lbs.; Mexico, 800 lbs.; Newfoundland, 187 lbs.; Peru, 4,959 lbs.

**EGGS.**—England, 99,000 doz.

**CHEESE.**—Barbados, 81 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,941 lbs.; Cuba, 2,363 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,072 lbs.; England, 23,350 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,279 lbs.; Peru, 86 lbs.

#### FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Opportunities for filling foreign orders or entering into foreign trade connections are offered through information received by the federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. Application to the Bureau, giving number of the inquiry, will secure the further information concerning the following inquiries:

Meat products, etc., No. 18905.—A man in the United States has transmitted to the Bureau the names and addresses of business firms in the West Indies which desire to represent, on a commission basis, American

manufacturers of all packinghouse products.

Lard, oleo oil, and linseed meal and cakes, No. 19043.—A commercial agent of the Bureau in the United States writes that a representative of a firm in Holland is anxious to make agency connections with American manufacturers. The firm is particularly interested in oleo oil, oleo stock, neutral lard, linseed meal, and linseed cakes. American references will be furnished by the firm.

Ice-making machinery, No. 19071.—An American consular officer in India writes that a firm in his district expects to install a 10-ton ammonia process ice-making plant to make 112-pound blocks, using liquid fuel-oil engine power, and desires to receive literature and prices from American manufacturers, including quotations on soluble essences for aerated waters, citric acid, tartaric acid, ether, sulphuric acid, and ammonia. Correspondence may be in English. Reference is given.

Soap, No. 19075.—A business firm in the West Indies desires to communicate with manufacturers of unscented white soap in bars. The firm desires to import such soap, remelt it, and then have it colored and perfumed.

#### BRITAIN PLANT IN NEW HANDS.

It is reported from Marshalltown, Iowa, that the Brittain Co-operative Packing Company, which has been in process of organization since last spring, will take over about November 10 the plant and business of Brittain & Company, pork packers, the old-established packing concern of that city.

It has been announced that John I. Bell, former vice-president, and for twenty-five years manager of Brittain & Company, would become a director in the new concern and be actively identified with the management. E. A. Lunham, present secretary of Brittain & Company, will become a director and secretary of the board of the new company.

#### EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, October 28, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cottonseed Oil.	Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs. and Pkgs.
Baltic, Liverpool			1675	3228		22	350	110
Orduna, Liverpool			2350	1947		336		220
Toronto, London				93			30	35
Finland, London				74				1200
Ardgorn, London		100		206		50		7900
Hidalgo, Hull				589				25
Aristo, Hull				5			15	3749
Chicago City, Bristol				109				15
Oosterdyk, Rotterdam	21234			100		25		
Pontoporos, Rotterdam				13858				9990
Lyngsfjord, Bergen				1187				35
Alexandra, Copenhagen	3400	900						
Strathdere, Havre		375						120
La Touraine, Bordeaux				5907				
Djibouti, Cette (France)		100						12
Djibouti, Marseilles		1375						
Citti di Messina, Mediterranean					150			
Perugia, Mediterranean		75		625				2250
Europa, Mediterranean				75				
Ischia, Mediterranean				75	330			
Penagi Lykiardopolus, Alex'dria.							5	100
Total	24634	2925	4025	28078	480	433	395	10567

#### WESTERN TANKAGE MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from S. R. Tomkins, of J. B. Ziegler & Company.)

Chicago, November 3.—There is an easier feeling on the ammoniate market this week, buyers holding out against any further advance, and the sellers holding firm at last week's quotations, with stocks light. Actual sales of a few small lots of high-grade ground tankage were made at \$3 per unit of ammonia and 10c. per B. P. L. Blood is selling according to quality from \$3 to \$3.25. There is a good demand for jaws, skulls and knuckles at \$28 to \$29, according to quality. Low-grade unground country tankage is in demand at about \$2.10 and 10c. The cost of grinding and handling this product makes the cost per unit of ammonia run up from 75c. to \$1 additional, so that the unground rough tankage is not affected much by the advance in the packers' high-grade article.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending October 30, 1915, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLs.			
To—	Week ending Oct. 30, 1915.	Week ending Oct. 31, 1914.	From Nov. 1, '14, to Oct. 30, 1915.
United Kingdom..	780	.....	13,668
Continent .....	.....	.....	4,449
So. & Cen. Am....	298	30	12,788
West Indies .....	367	120	51,326
Br. No. Am. Col..	286	14	21,106
Other countries...	23	20	539
Total .....	1,754	184	103,876
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	14,239,300	4,432,250	570,054,592
Continent .....	11,849,172	1,181,250	224,515,434
So. & Cen. Am....	79,576	36,000	3,536,891
West Indies .....	123,677	39,125	8,329,566
Br. No. Am. Col..	251	.....	176,446
Other countries...	25,728	52,500	216,750
Total .....	26,317,704	5,741,125	806,829,679
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom..	5,846,829	4,078,140	260,986,192
Continent .....	4,258,216	9,789,982	164,114,025
So. & Cen. Am....	481,094	220,120	27,448,036
West Indies .....	607,144	185,100	22,540,476
Br. No. Am. Col..	42,853	.....	1,010,362
Other countries...	108,677	36,400	1,633,787
Total .....	11,344,804	14,309,742	486,732,818

#### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,212	15,963,669	7,398,104
Boston .....	352	2,613,975	368,700
Philadelphia .....	.....	289,000	239,000
New Orleans .....	190	80,000	757,000
Montreal .....	.....	7,371,000	2,582,000

Total week .....	1,754	26,317,704	11,344,804
Previous week .....	4,146	20,181,335	6,882,134
Two weeks ago .....	4,128	20,567,901	8,602,040
Cor. week last yr .....	184	5,741,125	14,309,742

#### COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

	From Nov. 1, '14, to Oct. 30, '15.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs....	20,775,200	22,725,600	Dec. 1,950,400
Meats, lbs....	806,829,679	316,306,500	Inc. 490,523,179
Lard, lbs....	486,732,818	414,296,473	Inc. 72,436,345

#### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces .....	90c.	90c.	125c.	150sh.
Pork, barrels .....	90c.	90c.	125c.	150sh.
Bacon .....	90c.	90c.	125c.	150sh.
Canned meats .....	90c.	90c.	125c.	150sh.
Lard, tierces .....	90c.	90c.	125c.	150sh.
Tallow .....	90c.	90c.	125c.	150sh.
Cottonseed oil .....	\$4.25	90c.	125c.	150sh.
Oil Cake .....	75c.	75c.	70c.	75c.
Butter .....	\$1.12	\$1.12	150c.	250c.

No rates to Hamburg.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1860

Branch: 204 Trader's Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**JACOB STERN & SONS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**  
HIDES, CALF, TALLOW, GREASE  
Tallow and Grease Consignments and Correspondence Invited from Southern Packers and Renderers.

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The holiday during the week was cited as a factor against business but, apparently, this was seized upon by some of the trade merely as a pretext for awaiting developments. Many are confused because of the recent rapid advance, but it is realized that there is very little pressure to sell among the tallow manufacturers.

It is taken for granted in some quarters that a maintenance of the high glycerine levels will hold tallow firm. Furthermore, the strong foreign markets are having a sympathetic influence. While no important export business is traced, there are occasional claims of a scattered business having been consummated. The details of the last London auction sale were withheld, but it was announced that all offerings had been absorbed at a shilling to a shilling and a half advance.

The Government has issued a report showing the tallow exports for September to have been 2,909,000 lbs., against 490,000 lbs. in the same month last year; the tallow exports for the nine months from January 1 to September 30, were 22,100,000 lbs., against 7,000,000 a year ago, and 23,000,000 in 1913, with values \$1,578,000, against \$441,000 and \$1,464,000 respectively.

Prime city tallow was quoted at 7@7½c., and city specials at 7¾c. bid@8c. loose.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The market remains quiet and although quoted at 11c., there were some predictions of a lower basis in the near future, due to the slow distribution of compound lard.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market has again advanced. Demand has been good from English sources with stocks well absorbed by the previous demand, the first buying rather easily advanced the market. Extras are quoted at 13½c., and No. 2 at 10½@10¾c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market was quiet but firm. Supplies are not heavy and moderate buying affects the market. Cochins, 11¼@12c. in pipes, and 12@12½c. in hhd.; arrival—Ceylon, 10@10½c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market has been very firm on the strength abroad and the firmness of tallows and greases. Demand is quite steady and offerings are small and well held. Prime red, spot, 7@7½c.; to arrive, 7c.; La-

gos, spot, 7½@7¾c.; to arrive, 7½c.; palm kernel, 10c.; shipments, 9¼@9½c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Prices are very steady with moderate sales. For 20 cold test, 94@96c.; 30 do., 88c.; water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow 63c.

**CORN OIL.**—The demand has been a little quieter and prices have shown a small decline. Offerings are not heavy. Prices quoted at \$7.50 in car lots.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market is quiet but very steady. Spot is quoted at 7@7½c.

**GREASES.**—There has been a rather quiet trade this week but desirable goods are firmly held. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 6½@7c., nom.; bone, 6½@7c., nom.; house, 6¼@6¾c., nom.

## FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 44,593 quarters last week, and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to nothing last week. Arrivals included 40 bbls. of jerked beef, 616 bags of bones and glue stock, 76 casks of casings, and 63 casks of stearine, all from South America.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to November 5, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 60,606 quarters; to the Continent, 23,218 quarters; to the United States, 19,753 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 87,495 quarters; to the Continent, 51,158 quarters; to the United States, none.

## IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending October 30, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 8,064,600 pounds, the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 10½ cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 117,100 pounds and averaged 10½ cents per pound.

Packhouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

## GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, November 4.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13@14c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 13c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11¾c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12¾c.

## PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, November 4.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 18@19c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 14@15c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16c.; city steam lard, 9c.; city dressed hogs, 11¼c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16@17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@15c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13@14c.; skinned shoulders, 12c.; Boston butts, 13@14c.; boneless butts, 16@17c.; neck ribs, 3½c.; spare-ribs, 8½@9c.; lean trimmings, 13@14c.; regular trimmings, 10½c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6c.; livers, 2c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 10@10½c.

# Green Olive Oil Foots

## SUPERIOR QUALITY

## AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

# WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

## 383 West St., New York

## COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending November 4, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were as follows:

From	Week ending Nov. 4, 1915. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1915. Bbls.
From New York—		
Algiers, Algeria	—	1
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	24
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238
Barbados, W. I.	—	796
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	4
Bergen, Norway	—	550
Bermuda	450	450
Bordeaux, France	—	525
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	29
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,010
Caibarien, Cuba	—	14
Calcutta, India	—	5
Cap Hatien, Haiti	—	10
Cape Town, Africa	—	561
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7
Cetta, France	—	200
Central America	21	21
Colon, Panama	45	1,246
Columbia, Br. Columbia	60	95
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,550
Cristobal, Panama	—	38
Curacao, Leeward Islands	4	4
Demarara, Br. Guiana	—	258
Genoa, Italy	75	3,743
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	47
Glasgow, Scotland	100	750
Guatemala, C. A.	—	3
Halifax, N. S.	—	30
Havana, Cuba	—	548
Havre, France	2,148	5,980
Kingston, W. I.	—	790
Kobe, Japan	—	131
La Guaira, Venezuela	1	5
Liverpool, England	—	925
London, England	800	6,105
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15
Macoris, S. D.	—	47
Manchester, England	—	1,800
Marseilles, France	600	24,792
Matanzas, W. I.	—	126
Melbourne, Australia	—	85
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	436
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,041
Naples, Italy	—	375
Nassau, Bahamas	—	2
Nipe, Cuba	—	57
Oran, Algeria	—	2,625
Para, Brazil	—	24
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	183
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	214
Piraeus, Greece	—	800
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	3
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145
Port Maria, W. I.	—	17
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	28
Progreso, Mexico	—	81
Puerto Mexico, Mexico	—	23
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	89
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	214
Rotterdam, Holland	—	7,938
St. Johns, N. F.	—	5
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	495
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	293
San Domingo, S. D.	—	117
Santiago, Cuba	—	429
Santos, Brazil	—	1,245
South American ports	589	589
Sydney, Australia	—	101
Tamlico, Mexico	—	65
Trinidad, Island of	—	326
Valparaiso, Chile	495	1,170
Vera Cruz, Mexico	10	293
West Indies	18	18
Total	5,416	85,031
From New Orleans—		
Christiania, Norway	—	6,010
Frontera, Mexico	—	79
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	2,400
Havana, Cuba	200	700
Liverpool, England	—	900
Manchester, England	—	250
Marseilles, France	—	2,399
Tampico, Mexico	—	100

Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	843
Total	200	13,681
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	180
Total	—	180
From Philadelphia—		
Liverpool, England	—	98
Total	—	98
From Norfolk and Newport News—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	338
Liverpool, England	—	393
Total	—	731
From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	685
Total	—	685
From all other ports—		
Canada	—	569
Total	—	569
Recapitulation—		
From New York	5,416	85,031
From New Orleans	200	13,681
From Galveston	—	265
From Baltimore	—	180
From Philadelphia	—	98
From Savannah	—	1,017
From Norfolk and Newport News	—	731
From San Francisco	—	55
From Mobile	—	685
From all other ports	—	569
Total	5,616	100,975

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, November 5.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½¢. per lb., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 5¢. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 5½¢. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼@1½¢. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 1¢. basis 48 per cent.; silox. \$15@20 ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime, in casks, 5¢. per lb., in bbls., 5½¢. per lb.  
 Prime palm oil, 7¢. per lb.; clarified palm oil, 8½¢. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7½¢. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 9¼@10¢. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 87¢. per gal.; green olive oil, 83¢. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8½@9¢. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10@10½¢. per lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, 12@12½¢. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 8¼@8½¢. per lb.; soya bean oil, 7@7½¢. per lb.; prime city tallow, 7¢. per lb.; corn oil, 7¼¢. per lb.  
 House grease, 6¼@7¢. per lb.; oleo stearine, 11¢. per lb.; brown grease, 6@6½¢. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 6½@7¢. per lb.

## EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government reports of the exports of cottonseed oil for the month of September show the following preliminary figures, by export districts:

From New York	45,140 bbls.
New Orleans	9,858 bbls.
Virginia	780 bbls.
Michigan	293 bbls.
Buffalo	276 bbls.
Maryland	125 bbls.
Philadelphia	100 bbls.
Galveston	41 bbls.
St. Lawrence	9 bbls.
Laredo	1 bbl.
Total September	56,623 bbls.
Total September, 1914	25,473 bbls.

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., November 4.—Cottonseed oil, 48½@49¢.; very little offering. Meal, \$32@33. Hulls, \$12, Atlanta, loose.

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., November 4.—Prime crude cottonseed oil lower at 49½¢. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$31@31.50. Hulls, \$9@9.50, loose.

## Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., November 4.—Cottonseed oil market stronger today; 48¢. bid for November, 49¢. for January; not much trading. Prime cake, \$28, f. o. b. mills; little trading.

## Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., November 5.—Crude cottonseed oil, 48½¢. bid. Meal and hull markets unchanged from last week.

## CAROLINA MILLS CRUSH PEANUTS.

The separation of the oil from the peanut as well as from the cottonseed is an experiment that is being tried out by cotton oil mills in North Carolina, and the experiment is meeting with success. Since northeastern North Carolina furnishes a supply of peanuts, and with the decrease in the cotton crop it became apparent that some such experiment and change was imperative unless the cotton mill season was to be somewhat curtailed.

Since the experiment and the figures made public in this connection local newspapers have wondered why it had not been done before, for as an oil producer it is found that the peanut is the superior of the cottonseed, and official figures point that peanuts yield between fifty and sixty gallons of oil to the ton, while the cottonseed only shows at a maximum forty-seven gallons while the average is not more than forty-two gallons.

There is another advantage claimed for the peanut in that the ammonia of the cake is from 6 to 9 per cent. greater. The oil from the peanut finds a ready market and sells several cents higher.

The Royster mills at Tarboro were the first to instal the necessary machinery for this change in the handling of product, and following the experiment which was extended over several weeks and was exhaustive in its nature, this company has purchased over two hundred tons of the last season's crop of peanuts and are extracting the oil and grinding the cake.

## TO MAKE TUBERCULIN TESTS.

Dr. Cliff Ackley, of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry, has been transferred to the Seattle (Wash.) district, relieving Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, who has been on duty at Blaine, Wash. Dr. Hutchinson leaves the service.

However, the sending of Dr. Ackley to Seattle is also for the purpose of beginning an investigation into the tuberculin condition of the cattle in that section of the country. The work will be done in co-operation with State veterinary and dairy officials. It is planned to extend this plan of co-operative investigation of tuberculosis among cattle to other parts of the United States.



## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Further Declines—Consuming Demand Slow—Lower Compound Lard Prices Fail to Help Distribution—Crude Oil and Seed Weaker—Unusually Favorable Weather Conditions—Speculation Fair.**

The local cotton oil market has had another setback, and the price levels reached were about a cent a pound under those which prevailed very recently. A great many in the trade confidently say that higher prices will be seen during the latter part of the season, but, temporarily, holders of oil must cope with some unhealthy conditions.

It is averred in certain quarters that too much stress is being laid on the compound lard market and its bearing on cotton oil. Authorities take exception to this statement. Compound lard has from eighty to more than ninety-five per cent cotton oil in its formula, and the great distribution of cotton oil is through compound lard channels.

Manufacturers of compound lard have cut their prices, and in some cases the declines have been almost a cent a pound. These concessions were inevitable, because of the loss of trade, as it was clearly advantageous to bakers and others to purchase pure lard.

A lower cotton oil market helped to bring about the readjustment of compound lard prices, but as yet this readjustment has not become sufficiently marked to result in a broadening of the inquiry for the lard substitute.

The fact is borne in mind that the business lost in compound lard cannot readily be regained. Furthermore, many contend that users of compound lard are averse to changing their formulae because of a slight inducement to buy the pure lard, but when these formulae are abandoned, it becomes just as difficult to lead consumers back to compound lard. Several of the well-informed have claimed that hitherto important users of compound lard have abandoned the product.

There is no disposition to become radically bearish because of these unfavorable features. There are many in the trade who cannot forget that the production of cotton oil this year is likely to be more than a million barrels under that of a year ago, while the consumption in several channels, especially the soap-makers, will be equal to the liberal usage last season, despite the recent high prices. This distribution has been aided by the very strong glycerine market.

The exports of cotton oil continue to exceed estimates of the conservatives, and the total so far is moderately ahead of that of last season. No one can foretell with any degree of accuracy, however, the probable exports, and the situation must be followed very closely from day to day. Recently the demand has been fair at times, but business has been difficult, due partly to the freight rates, ranging from slightly under \$4 per barrel to moderately over that figure. These high freight rates have been recorded while the oil list was declining, thus nullifying the effect of the market slump to importers. The foreign exchange market is, perhaps, a trifle better, inasmuch as bills can be sold for distant maturity, whereas not so long ago it was practically impossible to deal in future exchange.

The break in the crude oil market has not been unexpected. The fact that prices at the south gave way more easily than those in the local market was also anticipated, inasmuch as contract values here were under a normal parity. This anomaly has only been partly corrected. As yet speculative interests have not been inclined to buy freely, despite the strengthened technical position of the market, and notwithstanding

The  
American  
Cotton  
Oil Co.



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Cottonseed  
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CAKE, ASHES  
MEAL, HULLS

GOLD MEDALS  
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Chicago, 1893.  
San Francisco, 1894.  
Atlanta, 1895.  
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.  
Charleston, S. C., 1902.  
St. Louis, 1904.

the private reports from the south, indicating that the offerings of crude oil and of seed would soon dry up at the lowered quotations. Nevertheless, outsiders and other interests are very much impressed with the unusually fine weather that has prevailed through the south in the past few weeks, which conditions, combined with the slump in cotton, naturally made for liquidation of crude oil and seed, and raised hopes that the cotton production this season will be somewhat better than eleven million bales, ex-linters, which basis many had accepted not so long ago.

Closing prices, Saturday, October 30, 1915.—Spot, \$7.75@7.80; November, \$7.78@7.79; December, \$7.72@7.74; January, \$7.73@7.75; February, \$7.82@7.85; March, \$7.88@7.89; April, \$7.94@7.98; May, \$8.01@8.02; June, \$8.07@8.13. Futures closed 2 to 5 decline. Sales were: November, 4,100, \$7.79@7.75; December, 400, \$7.75@7.72; January, 1,700, \$7.75@7.72; March, 1,700, \$7.90@7.87; May, 3,800, \$8.02@8.01. Total sales, 11,700 bbls. Good off, \$7.65@7.80; off, \$7.60@7.80; reddish off, \$7.40@7.75; prime crude, S. E., October, \$6.67@6.73; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices Monday, November 1, 1915.—Spot, \$7.65@7.71; November, \$7.65@7.71; December, \$7.60@7.69; January, \$7.68@7.70; February, \$7.72@7.77; March, \$7.78@7.79; April, \$7.82@7.88; May, \$7.90@7.91; June, \$7.98@8.05. Futures closed 9 to 15 decline. Sales were: December, 400, \$7.70@7.68; January, 3,400, \$7.72@7.68; March, 8,900, \$7.85@7.78; May, 8,500, \$8.00@7.90. Total sales, 21,300 bbls. Good off, \$7.50@7.75; off, \$7.45@7.70; reddish off, \$7.30@7.70; prime crude, S. E., October, \$6.60 nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Tuesday, November 2, 1915, holiday. Closing prices, Wednesday, November 3, 1915.—Spot, \$7.50@8.00; November, \$7.50@7.54; December, \$7.50@7.52; January, \$7.50@7.54; February, \$7.59@7.60; March, \$7.65@7.66; April, \$7.68@7.70; May, \$7.76@7.77; June, \$7.85@7.88. Futures closed 8 to 15 decline. Sales were: November, 100, \$7.55; December, 700, \$7.55@7.50; January, 6,700, \$7.60@7.53; February, 300, \$7.60@7.59; March, 19,100, \$7.69@7.65; April, 500, \$7.69@7.68; May, 14,500, \$7.81@7.76; June, 2,300, \$7.90@7.88. Total sales, 44,200 bbls. Good off, \$7.25@7.50; off, \$7.20@7.50; reddish off, \$7.10@7.50; prime crude, S. E., October, \$6.47 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, November 4, 1915.—Spot, \$7.60; November, \$7.65@7.71; December, \$7.69@7.71; January, \$7.69@7.70; February, \$7.75@7.79; March, \$7.84@7.86; April, \$7.89@7.93; May, \$7.96@7.97; June, \$8.00@8.10. Futures closed 15 to 21 advance. Sales were: November, 200, \$7.62@7.51; December, 600, \$7.70@7.61; January, 3,100, \$7.70@7.50; March, 10,900, \$7.85@7.63; April, 100, \$7.69; May, 8,200, \$7.97@7.76; June, 500, \$7.90. Total sales, 23,600. Good off, \$7.50@7.90; off, \$7.40@7.90; reddish off, \$7.30@7.85; prime crude, S. E., \$6.53@6.67.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

## FINANCIAL.

THE Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company, on November 4, 1915, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock, and a quarterly dividend of one per cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable December 1, 1915, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar St., New York City.

The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on November 11, 1915, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until December 3, 1915, at 10 A. M.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

# THE PICARD-LAW COMPANY

## Expert Cotton Seed Products Chemists

Magnificently-equipped laboratories covering 5,500 square feet of floor space.  
Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all  
**GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS,**  
Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

Main Laboratories,

**ATLANTA, GA.**

Carolina Branch,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

### OIL MILLING IN THE SOUTHEAST.

Better Results Are Showing in the New Season's Work Through Increased Efficiency.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Picard-Law Company.)

Atlanta, Ga., November 1, 1915.—It is very gratifying to note the continued excellent milling as shown by our average report for the four weeks from September 20 to October 16, and representing the work of 195 mills and the average of 3,956 samples of cottonseed products. It indicates that the mills are giving closer attention to the little leaks that have absorbed profits in the past, in order to reduce losses this season.

So far we have not been able to calculate where there can be any profits in the present crush. It will be necessary to do almost perfect milling to break even.

Comparisons for the past five years on oil, meal, hulls and seed are as follows:

Sept.-Oct.	Meal:		Stand-	
	Moisture.	Oil.	Ammonia.	ard.
	%	%	%	%
1911.....	8.36	7.59	7.66	0.99
1912.....	8.44	8.38	7.53	1.14
1913.....	8.81	7.82	7.55	1.03
1914.....	9.20	7.19	7.45	0.96
1915.....	9.08	6.65	7.05	0.94

\*Bad seed.

Sept.-Oct.	Hulls:		Standard.	
	Uncut Seed.	Oil.		
	%	%	%	%
1911.....	0.39	0.68	1.97	
1912.....	0.38	1.07	3.00	
1913.....	0.42	0.78	2.24	
1914.....	0.31	0.63	1.80	
1915.....	0.27	0.51	1.41	

Sept.-Oct.	Seed:		Available	
	Gals. Oil.	Available	able Lbs.	7 1/2% Meal.
1911.....	44.7		908	
1912.....	44.2		849	
1913.....	44.4		846	
1914.....	44.7		870	
1915.....	45.7		877	

### Increased Efficiency in the Press Room.

In our opinion the more complete removal of lint and the addition of more of the oil-

bearing portion of the seed to the meal has wonderfully increased press room efficiency. By testing the seed before and after passing through the linters we have found that some mills are removing as much as 75% of the lint.

During the same period represented by this report in 1914 the average work of 78 Georgia mills was 7:20% oil and 7.62% ammonia. This year the average of 92 Georgia mills is 6.50% oil and 7.11% ammonia. This gives an average increased yield of one-third of a gallon per ton of seed for this season. Based on last year's crush, this would mean \$165,000 to the Georgia mills alone.

The removal of lint and the fact that most of the oil-bearing portion of the seed is going into the meal has improved separation, until the work represented by this report is the best we have ever handled on hulls as well as meal.

As predicted last month, the composition of seed has shown such improvement that the average of this period is the best it has been in five years, though the average for the season is still low in Georgia. This is due to the poor seed of August and the number of Sea Island seed included in this average. Sea Island seed are richer than upland seed, because there is no lint and a higher percentage of kernel.

Seed for the past two weeks show very high moisture content, and will be stored with great risk. They should either be worked up at once or treated with preservative.

The quality of oil produced during the past month is still excellent. The average of 58 mills shows 1.72% free fatty acid, 7.51% refining loss and prime color. Of the 216 samples analyzed during this period 80% were graded prime in flavor.

In some instances the color is not quite as good as it should be, and the bleach is not very satisfactory. We believe this is partially due to the grade of meal being produced for export shipment. We cannot see that this in any way affects the flavor.

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

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Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White  
Jersey Butter Oil  
Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Puritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil  
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Marigold Cooking Oil  
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<b>THE PORTSMOUTH COTTON OIL REFG. CORP. OF PORTSMOUTH, VA. — AND — THE GULF &amp; VALLEY C. O. COMPANY, LTD., OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.</b>	
<small>Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.</small>	

**TESTING COTTON SEED.**

Approximately 50 varieties of cotton seed have been distributed during the past twelve years by the United States Department of Agriculture to farmers interested in securing a variety best adapted to their particular locality. No new variety will be sent out the coming year, as it is considered more important to establish a few superior varieties in general cultivation than to add to the number of new varieties.

The distribution is made in two ways. A general distribution is made of a small quantity of seed (1 quart) to enable the farmer to become acquainted with the characteristics of the variety. The second, or special, distribution furnishes enough seed to produce at least one full bale of the new variety of cotton and also to produce sufficient seed to plant a considerable acreage the following season. The special distribution is made to farmers who have shown interest in the subject by complying with the request of the Department for a report on the previous year's planting of the 1-quart sample.

Growers who wish to share in the special distribution the following year are expected to furnish a sample of the seed cotton representing ten 5-locked bolls. These samples are to be used for determining the length, quality, and percentage of lint, information that is needed to enable the special distribution of larger quantities of seed (probably half bushels) to be sent to communities that are likely to adopt the new varieties and establish them in regular cultivation.

A mistake made frequently by farmers, and sometimes by professional breeders, is to attempt to combine testing with breeding. The new variety of cotton is planted by the side of the local variety or a mixed stock in order to test its behavior, and seed is saved from the same planting to increase the stock of the new variety. There is serious danger that the seed of the new variety will not be pure on account of crossing with the local variety, so that its special value will be lost.

The amount of crossing differs with the locality and the season, depending on the abundance of bees or other insects that carry the pollen from one flower to another. Usually, however, there is too much crossing to make it safe to rely on the purity of any stock of seed that has been grown close to another variety of cotton.

A farmer who wishes to make a really adequate test of the value of a new variety should plant the seed in a separate plot, re-

moved at least 300 yards from other fields of cotton or separated therefrom by 25 or 30 rows of corn. An isolated planting does not provide, of course, for a close comparison with the local variety, but this can be made in the following year to much better advantage. With the larger stock of seed then available a field planting can be made, as well as test plantings. In the third year there will be enough seed to stock even a large farm with the new variety, if it has shown itself superior under the local conditions.

The distribution of seed of superior varieties of cotton is no longer limited to a single season, as was the former custom. Unless improved varieties become established in cultivation in some part of the United States the work of breeding and distribution serves no useful purpose. To increase the number of varieties in a community is not desirable. On the contrary, there would be a distinct advantage in having the whole community grow one variety, if the best variety for the purpose could be determined. The danger of confusing varieties by crossing and the mixture of seed at the gin would thus be reduced, and the uniformity of the product would also enable the community to secure a higher

price for its cotton.

No matter how good a new variety may be or how carefully it may have been bred and selected, inferior plants are likely to appear, especially when it is grown under new and unaccustomed conditions. A special effort is being made to limit the distribution to seed from uniform fields of cotton, but selection is necessary to keep any variety from deterioration, and it is useless to wait until the deterioration becomes serious before beginning the selection. If proper attention be paid to the elimination of inferior plants in the first season there may be much less variation in the second, the variety becoming better adjusted to the new conditions.

As uniformity is one of the first essentials of value in a variety, the behavior of a new variety in this respect is one of the first things to be noted. The plants should be watched in the early part of the season for even before the time of flowering it is possible to distinguish "freak" plants by differences in their habits of growth or the characters of their stems and leaves. Whenever such variations can be detected, the plants should be pulled out at once in order to prevent the crossing of good plants with inferior pollen. After the bolls begin to reach

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Odorless Cooking Oil**Alcedo**Choice Winter Yellow  
Odorless Salad Oil**Canary**

Choice Butter Oil

**COMPANY****Albatros**Choice Summer White  
Odorless Cooking Oil**L'Oiseau**Choice Winter White  
Odorless Cooking  
and  
SALAD OIL



mature size it is well to go through the plant again and pull out all plants that show by small size or other peculiarities of the bolls that there has been a variation from the standards of the variety. These preliminary selections greatly simplify the final selection in the fall, when attention can be limited to the yield and character of seeds.

The best way to test the behavior of two varieties of cotton is to plant them in alternate rows so that they can be compared carefully during the growing season and the yield of each row weighed separately at the end of the season. Of course it is often possible to judge that one variety is superior to another without weighing, but if the results are nearly equal, weighing is necessary. Even experienced cotton men are likely to make errors in guessing at the yields of different rows of the field. A variety that "scatters" its lint may appear to be yield-

ing much more than a storm-proof variety with dense, compact lint which a comparison of actual weights of seed cotton and percentages of lint will show to be much more productive. The lint values are also to be compared, especially in long-staple varieties.

One of the most serious difficulties in maintaining the uniformity of a superior variety of cotton is the mixture of seed in gins. A few farmers have their own gins or small hand gins for their seed cotton, and in some localities ginning establishments are beginning to provide small gins that are kept clean for ginning seed cotton. Some farmers take care to avoid the mixture of seed by holding their seed cotton until the end of the season, when time can be taken to clean out the gin. It is also possible to plant progeny rows or seed plats with unginned seed by wetting the lint before planting or by pressing the seed into moist ground.

#### TRADE COMMISSION PLANS.

(Continued from page 16.)

American export trade. In addition to the schedule inquiries and the series of public hearings which have been held, this study as planned includes several other important divisions.

For some time employees of the Commission have been engaged on systematic research work covering trade and financial papers, official publications and reports of the United States and foreign governments, and other published material. This has included not only publications in English, but also those in German, French, Italian and other foreign languages.

In addition, agents will be sent abroad to study conditions on the ground. In this part of its work the Commission will also receive assistance from the Department of State through the United States Consuls, and from the Department of Commerce through the commercial attachés. Through these different divisions of the work the Commission is conducting an extensive investigation and hopes to make a comprehensive report to Congress.

#### MARGARINE REPLACING BUTTER.

The price of butter in Leeds has risen above all previous records, writes Consul Homer M. Ryington from Leeds, England. Current wholesale quotations on foreign butters are now approximately 45 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, as the following comparative summary shows:

		Price per 112 pounds.	
Kind of butter.	July 25, 1914.	Sept. 25, 1915.	
Danish .....	\$31.63—\$32.36	\$46.23—\$46.96	
Swedish .....	31.27—31.63	45.26—45.75	
Finnish .....	31.02—31.27	44.29—44.77	
Siberian .....	25.06—25.55	35.53—36.99	

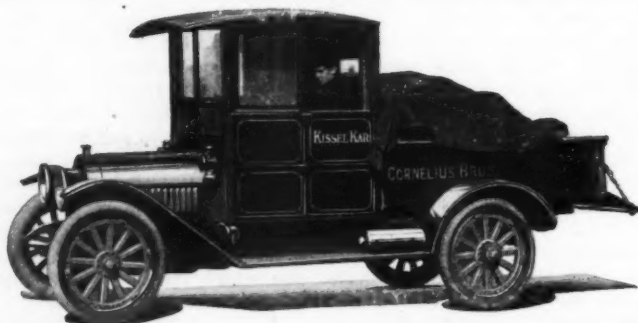
Butter is being generally retailed in Leeds at 47 cents per pound, and in consequence large numbers are turning to margarine at 20 to 24 cents per pound. Dealers report that for several years the use of margarine has been steadily increasing among the working classes, but only since the high prices of butter have ruled, because of the war, have the middle classes turned to this substitute.

#### ARMSTRONG PACKING ANNIVERSARY.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Armstrong Packing Company's plant in Dallas, Tex., was celebrated at a "Get-Together Dinner" in the Palm Garden of the Adolphus Hotel last week. E. L. Flippen, president of the company, was host and C. F. Welhener, general manager, acted in the capacity of master of ceremonies. Representatives and employees of the various departments, together with invited guests, made up the ninety persons at the tables, a large number of whom were called upon to respond to toasts. Most of these talks were extemporaneous, but in each instance the esteem in which the memory of the late J. S. Armstrong, founder of the packing plant, is held and the loyalty to the present management was evidenced in a most striking manner.

#### AMERICAN COTTON OIL DIVIDENDS.

The American Cotton Oil Company directors, at their meeting on Thursday, November 4, declared a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the common stock of the company, as well as a preferred stock dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.



## KisselKar Trucks Will Give You Right Service

The packinghouse industry is diversified, but there is a KisselKar Truck to meet the demands of every branch of it.

If you require a delivery truck to visit the retail trade, there are no better made than the 1000 pound,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 1 ton, and 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton capacity KisselKar Trucks.

For boxed goods, dressed carcasses, hair, fat, bones, fertilizer, etc., we have  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 and 6 ton models.

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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, November 5.—Market steady. Western steam, \$9.35 nom.; Middle West, \$9.15@9.25; city steam, 8½@9¼c.; refined Continent, \$10.30; South American, \$10.50; Brazil, kegs, \$11.50; compound, 9½@9¾c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, November 5.—Copra fabrique, 114½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 109½ fr.; copra edible, — fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, November 5.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 147s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 116s. 3d.; shoulders, square, 70s.; New York, 61s.; picnic, 54s.; hams, long, 86s.; American cut, 78s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 88s.; long clear, 86s.; short backs, 71s.; bellies, clear, 75s. Lard, spot prime, 50s. American refined, 28-lb. boxes, 56s.; November, 53s. 7½d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 41s.; choice, 40s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 84s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 39s. 9d.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

The market was firmer with light trade. Demand appeared more active.

### Stearine.

The market was very steady, with oleo quoted at 11c.

### Tallow.

Prices were firm with offerings light. City is quoted at 7½c. nom., and special at 8c.

### Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and again higher early, but reacted with considerable realizing.

Market closed 5 points higher to 6 points lower. Sales, 24,600 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.70 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$6.67 sales. Closing quotations on futures: November, \$7.70@7.76; December, \$7.68@7.70; January, \$7.68@7.70; February, \$7.74@7.77; March, \$7.79@7.80; April, \$7.83@7.85; May, \$7.91@7.93; June, \$8 @8.02; good off oil, \$7.60@7.80; off oil, \$7.50 @7.80; red off oil, \$7.35@7.75; winter oil, \$7.80@8.80; summer white oil, \$7.80@8.40.

## FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, November 5.—Hog market slow and steady at yesterday's average. Bulk of prices, \$6.55@7.15; light, \$6.25@7.30; mixed, \$6.30@7.50; heavy, \$6.25@7.40; rough heavy, \$6.25@6.40; Yorkers, \$6.90@7.10; pigs, \$3.75 @6.75; cattle prospects weak; beefs, \$6 @10.35; cows and heifers, \$2.75@8.20; Texas steers, \$6.25@7.15; Western, \$6.40@8.60. Sheep market steady at yesterday's average; sheep, native, \$5.85@6.30; yearlings, \$6.60@7.40; lambs, \$6.70@8.90; Western, \$7@8.90.

Kansas City, November 5.—Hogs steady, at \$6.70@7.10.

South Omaha, November 5.—Hogs steady, at \$6.50@7.

Buffalo, November 5.—Hogs lower; 14,400 on sale, at \$7.15@7.40.

St. Louis, November 5.—Hogs steady, at \$6.80@7.30.

Sioux City, November 5.—Hogs lower, at \$6.60@6.80.

Louisville, November 5.—Hogs steady, at \$6.85@7.15.

Indianapolis, November 5.—Hogs lower, at \$7.45@7.55.

St. Joseph, November 5.—Hogs steady, at \$6@7.10.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	10,949	21,200	21,410
Swift & Co.	9,390	9,300	24,000
S. & S. Co.	5,903	9,200	10,271
Morris & Co.	8,260	8,400	11,089
Hammond Packing Co.	3,510	5,500	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	3,281	...	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,101	3,300	...
Boyd, Latham & Co.	3,500 hogs;	Western Packing	
& Provision Co.	9,000 hogs;	Roberts & Oake,	3,900
hogs; Miller & Hart.	2,600 hogs;	Independent Packing	
Co.	6,800 hogs;	Brennan Packing Co.,	4,200 hogs;
others.	7,200 hogs.		

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,991	6,224	2,786
Fowler Packing Co.	611	...	179
S. & S. Co.	3,100	4,200	3,102
Swift & Co.	5,078	4,994	2,371
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,507	3,834	2,408
Morris & Co.	4,248	3,948	2,263
Others	229	1,022	71
B. Halling.	62 cattle;	Blount, 297 cattle and	1,355
sheep; J. Callahan,	75 cattle and	186 hogs;	Dold Pack-
ing Co.	835 hogs;	Hell Packing Co.,	958 hogs;
Independent Packing	Co., 358 cattle and	300 sheep;	S. Kraus,
119 cattle;	L. Levy, 324 cattle;	I. Meyer, 377	
cattle; John Morrell	& Co., 123 cattle;	M. Rice, 75	
cattle and 1,824 hogs;	Schwartz, Bolen & Co.,	17	
cattle and 6,354 hogs;	Wolf Packing Co.,	74 cattle.	

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,320	1,881	3,658
Swift & Co.	3,922	2,448	11,106
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,732	3,159	7,072
Armour & Co.	4,408	2,663	11,027
Swartz & Co.	...	372	...
J. W. Murphy	...	1,697	...
Lincoln Packing Co.	151 cattle;	South Omaha Pack-	
ing Co., 37 cattle;	John Morrell & Co.,	2 cattle;	Corn
State Serum Co.,	103 hogs;	Sulzberger & Sons Co.,	75
cattle;	Sheridan Meat Co.,	76 hogs;	Kauf & Rinder-
sapacher,	95 hogs.		

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,210	2,438	1,570
Swift & Co.	4,410	3,325	1,829
Armour & Co.	4,310	3,301	1,809
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	776	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	246	1,888	...
Independent Packing Co.	664	401	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	462	...
J. H. Belz Provision Co.	...	682	...
Krey Packing Co.	37	1,031	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	10	330	9
Sartorius Provision Co.	10	426	...

## NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO OCTOBER 30, 1915.

	Sheep and			
	Beeves.	Calves.	lamb.	Hogs.
New York	3,343	3,934	5,250	7,616
Jersey City	5,845	3,013	23,679	24,742
Central Union	1,043	555	11,402	—
Totals	10,231	7,502	40,397	32,358
Totals last week.	10,590	6,074	40,885	31,187

## FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, November 5.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days	4.61
Cable transfers	4.64½
Demand sterling	4.64½
Commercial, 60 days	4.59
Commercial, 90 days	4.57
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.95½
Bankers' cables	5.93½
Bankers' checks	5.94½
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	81½
Cable transfers	—
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	41½
Bankers' sight	42
Copenhagen—	
Checks	26.20

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	7,000	2,000
Kansas City	200	1,000	...
Omaha	200	2,000	200
St. Louis	350	2,000	150
St. Joseph	100	2,800	100
Sioux City	200	1,000	200
St. Paul	2,500	900	2,700
Oklahoma City	100	400	...
Fort Worth	300	500	...
Milwaukee	...	2,400	100
Denver	850	400	4,200
Louisville	250	604	300
Cudahy	...	500	...
Wichita	...	1,164	...
Indianapolis	900	7,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	600
Cincinnati	400	1,500	100
Buffalo	700	5,000	2,600
Cleveland	40	2,000	1,000
New York	440	1,233	1,115
Toronto, Canada	147	81	...

### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1915.

Chicago	6,000	22,000	10,000
Kansas City	18,000	8,000	15,000
Omaha	14,000	4,000	15,000
St. Louis	6,200	12,000	3,300
St. Joseph	2,700	3,000	1,000
Sioux City	3,500	2,000	5,000
St. Paul	13,000	10,300	11,000
Oklahoma City	1,000	800	300
Fort Worth	4,000	1,800	...
Milwaukee	300	3,076	350
Denver	7,400	1,600	14,000
Louisville	4,000	2,412	115
Detroit	...	200	...
Wichita	...	500	...
Indianapolis	1,350	800	100
Pittsburgh	2,500	10,000	7,000
Cincinnati	2,700	3,367	2,000
Buffalo	6,300	23,000	15,000
Cleveland	800	5,000	7,000
New York	4,442	7,416	14,913
Toronto, Canada	3,421	1,261	4,359

### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1915.

Chicago	6,500	21,000	10,000
Kansas City	17,000	14,000	15,000
Omaha	7,000	3,200	21,000
St. Louis	6,000	14,500	3,000
St. Joseph	3,000	8,000	1,500
Sioux City	3,000	2,000	3,500
St. Paul	4,400	5,500	7,500
Oklahoma City	500	1,400	...
Fort Worth	4,000	1,500	300
Milwaukee	1,500	7,000	7,000
Denver	1,788	625	10,062
Louisville	100	300	...
Indianapolis	900	12,000	500
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	700
Cincinnati	...	5,500	...
Buffalo	600	5,250	3,000
Cleveland	60	3,000	2,000
Toronto, Canada	804	640	1,052

### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915.

Chicago	20,000	30,000	18,000
Kansas City	10,000	15,000	8,500
Omaha	...	4,000	...
St. Louis	5,800	12,000	1,900
St. Joseph	...	8,000	...
Sioux City	...	2,000	...
St. Paul	...	6,000	...
Milwaukee	...	13,207	...
Louisville	...	1,434	143
Detroit	...	3,700	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	3,381	...
Indianapolis	...	15,000	...
Cincinnati	900	5,935	700
Buffalo	500	5,000	2,800
Cleveland	...	3,000	...
New York	3,063	10,109	6,474

### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915.

Chicago	4,500	25,000	18,000
Kansas City	4,500	8,000	11,000
Omaha	4,800	4,000	6,200
St. Louis	5,000	10,500	15,000
St. Joseph	2,000	700	500
Sioux City	1,800	4,500	6,000
St. Paul	...	3,600	...
Oklahoma City	450	1,300	...
Fort Worth	4,400	1,500	200
Milwaukee	...	3,224	...
Louisville	...	3,469	112
Detroit	...	2,500	...
Cudahy	...	2,958	...
Wichita	...	15,000	...
Indianapolis	...	5,233	600
Cincinnati	1,700	8,000	2,000
Buffalo	400	2,000	...
Cleveland	...	4,691	3,247
New York	950	...	...

### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1915.

Chicago	3,000	18,000	13,000
Kansas City	1,000	4,000	3,000
Omaha	600	2,700	7,500
St. Louis	1,500	7,000	...
St. Joseph	300	3,200	2,000
Sioux City	500	3,000	500
Fort Worth	2,100	500	600
South St. Paul	2,700	6,400	4,200
Oklahoma City	500	1,200	200



## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES.**—Fair sized trading passed in the period under review. Most of the transactions were effected early in the period and were about equally divided between native and branded grades. Prices were a tinge easier. On the branded grades, this was largely due to the increased runs of cattle coming forward and the fact that the October branded hides which sold, carried no grubbing privilege. Spread native steers went at the former rate of 27½c. for about 5,000 May to January kill, and 3,000 similar salting kosher spreads moved at 27c. One packer has spreads unsold and he talked 27½c. for the stuck in connection with cut throats at 27c. Native steers went at 26¼c. for 7,000 September and October kill. Two packers sold. A thousand September and October kosher native steers sold at 26c. Stocks are moderate. Texas steers sold down to 22c. for a thousand October heavy hides on which no grubbing is allowed. Later a block of about 9,000 underweight Texas steers of October kill moved at 21½c., registering another decline of ½c. on this salting which is not grubbed. November hides which carry the grubbing privilege are held at ½c. higher on the two weight gradations. Butt branded steers were moved at 22½c. for about 11,000 October hides by two packers. This is considered full value for further business. Stocks are moderate. Colorado steers went at the former sale rate of 21c. for two cars of September and October hides. Grubbing starts on this selection on December first. Available stocks are ample as the kill of cattle lately has run heavily to this sort. Branded cows were taken at the former sale price of 22c. for a couple of thousand September and October kill. Branded cows are coming very slowly in the cattle receipts thus far, which accounts for the premium paid for them over underweight Texas steers. Heavy native cows went in two lots at 24½c. for an aggregate of 6,000 November hides. More are available at that figure. Light native cows sold at 23c. for 5,000 October and November take-off. This is considered full value for this selection. The slaughter at present contains a great many light cows, which is unusual for this season of the year. Native bulls were not sold. Only one packer has any unsold this year, and those are of December kill to be made. The nominal market is considered at 19½@20c., with the inside recently paid for big local city packer hides of November and December take-off. Branded bulls were inquired for but not sold. The nominal market is at 16½c., the last sale rate for Northern points of kill. Killers with Southern stock ask more money.

Later.—Packer hides dull. October light cows sold at 23c. Three thousand October light Texas steers sold at 21¾c. Rumors of other sales are floating.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The annual meeting of the tanners hindered, rather than helped movement in the country hide market. Orders were withheld until the pulse of the association could be determined. This hesitancy has been felt for the past couple of weeks. With the closing of the session, no efforts to secure hides were noted, notwith-

standing the fact that many of the delegates remained in town a few days. The only bright spot to sellers is in the skin market. Calfskin leather is going well for domestic outlets and this is reflected in the raw material markets. Reserve stocks of skins are extremely meager and the slaughter is small, some producers being booked to the end of the year. Heavy steers moved at 21½c. for one car of hides to be made. More would be taken at this price, but they are not available. Heavy cows were not reported sold. Last business was at 19½@19¾c. These rates are considered the nominal market for further trading. Supplies are moderate. Bulls did not sell. Last trades were at 19¼@19½c. Outside price is usually demanded. Well posted operators say they can secure hides for a little later delivery at the inside rate. Local supplies are moderate. Sellers evince a desire to go ahead in the matter of deliveries on a 19½c. basis, but they are not as keen in this respect as they were a couple of weeks ago. Buff seconds are freely offered and it is possible to get them as low as 18c. Most of the hides sold recently have carried a stipulation regarding percentage of seconds, and receipts this year are showing more twos than ordinarily. This leaves some rejects to be sold and such hides go very slow. The market in the originating sections is steady at 19¼@19½c. delivered basis here as to quality of 25 lbs. and up hides. Extremes are quiet just at present. Recent business was effected at 20c. for straight run and 20½c. for patent leather outlet. The latter class of tanners are looking around a little more and business in this direction is expected to pick up soon. With the better tone to calfskin leathers, light side leather from extremes is expected to go better with resultant improvement in the raw stock markets. Branded cows were lifeless. Supplies are meager. Country cows are quoted at 16@16½c. flat. Country packer branded hides range up to 19c. delivered Chicago basis as to quality and percentage of steers included. The principal buyers of these hides are not interested, as they are using a hide on the order of a city packer at present, due to export demands. Bulls were also quiet. Straight weights are listed at 16½c. and the market is considered 16c. for business; last sales were at that figure. Some light bulls are offered but find no takers. Country packer bulls are quoted at 17½@18c. nominal; city packers at 19@19½c. last paid as to varieties. Kipskins were slow. Recent business cleared out most holdings. Country run last sold at 20½@21c.; cities last moved at 21½c. and now 22c. is firmly demanded; packers quoted at 23@23½c. asked.

Later.—Heavy hides are well sold out. Bulls are nominal at 19c. Extremes not offered. Holders think they are good property.

**CALFSKINS** were steady. First salted local city skins moved at 23½c., an advance of ½c. for one carload. Offerings are extremely meager and 24c. is talked on next trades. Outside city skins last sold at 22c. Nothing is now available at under 23c. Country skins moved at 21½c. for two cars of stock. Now asking 22c. Packer skins last sold at 24c. Bids at 24c., 24½c. and 24¾c. were refused for slaughter to January 1, and 25c. firmly demanded. Deacons are quoted at \$1@1.10 nominal for common kinds; light calf quoted at \$1.20@1.30.

Later.—Ten thousand packer November-December calfskins brought 25c. Reported another packer refused 25c. and asks 26c. City skins held at 24c.

**HORSE HIDES** were slow. Buyers control prices and will not better \$4.50@4.65 for coun-

try run of hides. Cities are quoted at \$5@5.25 as to descriptions. Stocks are moderate. Seconds are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction with the ponies and glue out at \$1.50@2 and the coltskins at 50@75c.

**HOGSKINS** bring 60@70c. for country run of stock with rejects at half rates. No. 1 pickskin strips are bringing 12c.; No. 2's command 11c. and No. 3's, 6½c. Slightly undersized skins are going at these rates. Stocks are limited. Poorly fleshed skins quoted at a cent less.

**SHEEP PELTS.**—This is an in-between week in the sale of packer pelts, but offerings are expected to be placed on sale within a few days. Three of the big five packers pull their own skins, leaving only two killers' supplies available from time to time. One sells bi-monthly and the other on accumulation. One lot of packer sheepskins brought \$1.37½ and another \$1.40 of best river slaughter. Local skins recently topped \$1.50. Lambskins are quoted at \$1.42½ last paid and asked for local and best river kill. Some light lambs under eight pounds are available in Southern markets at \$1.25. Country sheep and lambskins are quoted at 90c.@\$1.40 last paid as to quality. Dry Western pelts quoted at 19@20c. nominal. Outside for best Montana skins.

Kansas City.

The trading for the week will figure up right around 60,000, pretty well divided among the different selections, viz.: About 10,000 spready steers, 10,000 native steers, 10,000 butt brands, 17,000 Texas, 1,200 Colorado, 3,600 heavy cows, 8,000 light cows, 2,000 branded cows, and 1,200 branded bulls. Practically all of the trading was at ¼@½c. decline, with the exception of heavy cows, which held steady. Tanners seem to be of the firm opinion that the market will gradually decline, as we get into longer haired less desirable hides. The packers, on the other hand, claim there are good evidences of satisfactory outlets for leather all along the line. Some 9,000 spready steers were sold running from May 1 to January 1, 1916, we understand on a basis of 27c. for May and June stuck throats, also the June to Jan. koshers, and 27½c. for the July to Jan. stuck throats. Other packers trying to get 27½c. for both stuck and koshers together. About 10,000 Oct. salting native steers were sold at 26¼c., being ¼c. decline from last week. So far, offers of 26c. have been steadily declined. However, one packer succeeded in getting 26c. for 1,000 September-October koshers, which is on the same basis as the last New York trading. Other similar salting are offered at this price

(Continued on page 43.)

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# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from  
The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 3, 1915.

Coincident with the partial resumption of Eastern shipment of live cattle from Chicago is an increased supply of natives, while Westerns, on the other hand, show a big decrease, and receipts of cattle for the first three days of the week will total approximately 45,000, as compared with 42,420 for the same period a week ago. Native cattle have increased fully 25 per cent., while the supply of Westerns has been cut from 15,000 to 8,000. Monday's trade was a "two-tone" affair. Eastern buyers having been out of the market for some weeks were not posted, and cattle good enough for the New York trade sold anywhere from 20@35c. higher, with extreme instances of even more advance as compared with the low market at last week's close. Bulk of the good to choice steers sold strong to 15c. higher, but the medium and low-priced kinds were only steady, and when the Eastern buyers had filled their orders it became apparent that the early advance was in the nature of a "soda-water bulge," as the market closed flat on everything but the choicest grades. Tuesday's trade ruled slow but about steady at Monday's closing prices, and on Wednesday, with a heavy mid-week run of 20,000 cattle, the market was very slow to start, but up to noon the trade was fully steady on the best grades of corn-fed steers, and 10@15c. lower on other kinds with every indication of a weak and lower market the balance of the week. Ideal weather conditions, together with a plentiful supply of rough feed and corn that is suitable only for feeding purposes, precludes the probability of excessive receipts during the near future.

Ruling 15@25c. higher on Monday and Tuesday, the trade on butcher stuff was active and regained all of the decline that took place at the close of last week, and Wednesday's market ruled fully steady up to noon, but there is a strong likelihood of another week-end slump in values because of a decidedly lower market on steers.

(Continued on page 41.)

## ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Nov. 3, 1915.

Cattle receipts for the week amounted to 26,500 head, which included 5,600 on the southern side. A large proportion of the cattle offerings was made up of medium and common grades. Choice steers have been on a steady basis all week, but the medium kinds are 10@15c. lower. A string of heavy steers weighing 1,522 lbs. brought \$10.30 Tuesday, which was the top for the week. Yearlings topped at \$10.25. The bulk of steers sold in a range of from \$7@9.25. Kansas and Oklahoma steer offerings have been light, and the prices on these grades range from \$6.50@6.90, with most of the sales made close to the top figure. Butcher cattle have been in generous supply and, like in steers, quality was lacking. Choice grades found the best market and sold close to steady, while the other grades showed a decline of 20@25c. Choice heifers are quoted from \$8@9, with the medium grades ranging all the way from \$6@7.50. Cows on the medium quality order came in for their share of the decline, being about 15@25c. under the close of last week. However, choice grades were about steady. The bulk of the sales range from \$6@7. Canners and cutters were in active demand, and the market on these grades was steady. Canners range from \$3.90@4.10; cutters from \$4.25@4.50. Vealers have been in light supply; \$10.50 was the top on this class.

The supply of hogs for the week has been a little more liberal than for some weeks past, 51,100 hogs having been received. A good proportion of the offerings was made up of pigs and light hogs. The market the first three days of this week advanced 15@20c., but on Monday and Tuesday declines were recorded which about equaled the advance earlier in the week. The top for the week was made on Saturday when \$7.70 was paid for mixed and butchers and good heavy hogs. The market is closing with prices on about a steady basis with the close of last week. Quotations at the close are: Mixed and butchers, \$7.05@7.40; good heavy, \$7.30@7.45; rough, \$6.50@6.75; lights, \$7@7.35; pigs, \$6.25@6.85; bulk of all sales ranges from \$7.10@7.35.

The receipts of sheep for the week amounted to 9,200 head. The sheep market has been on a steady basis all week. Good fat lambs sold to city butchers as high as \$9, which was the top for the week. The bulk of sales range from \$8.50@8.85. Mutton sheep went to slaughterers at \$5.50. Yearlings, \$6.50@7.25. Stockers sold at \$5.75@6.25. Goats, of which there was quite a sprinkling in the offerings, have met with pretty good demand, if fat and of good quality. They range from \$4@5.15. Clearances in all departments have been excellent.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Nov. 2.

Cattle receipts today were 17,000 head, following 33,000 Monday. The market held up steady to strong Monday, but killing cattle are slow and weak today. The beef market is in bad shape, and killers claim that dressing quality of the cattle they are getting at all points is lower than heretofore, arousing protest from retailers. The supply contains nothing in the prime class today, two droves of 10 steers here yesterday being the best offered this week. The offerings from Kansas are largely medium quality, and just fair flesh, sales at \$6.75 to \$8 largely, a few short fed pasture steers up to \$8.50. Good cows sell around \$6, with a few choice ones up to \$6.75; bulls, \$5 to \$6; veal calves, \$8 to \$10. Buying for the country continues heavy, and prices are uneven, weakness developing on the medium and lower grades, yesterday and today. \$8.50 was paid yesterday for high bred New Mexico white face yearlings, bulk of the range yearlings and twos at \$6.75 to \$7.50. Kansas is the heaviest buyer, taking more than 81,000 stockers and feeders in October out of this market; Missouri was a good second, with 55,000 head purchased here. Illinois is buying more cattle in the last two weeks than formerly, and Iowa has some soft corn on hand, and is buying cattle to eat it. All fall the tendency, has been for country buyers to take out lightweight cattle, on the stocker order, feeder steers being left to the killers more generally than usual. The result may be a scarcity of good beef during the first half of the winter.

Hogs sold 10 to 20 cents lower today; receipts, 14,000 head. Order buyers were the chief bears today, buying their hogs 15 to 20 lower in most cases, in an effort to get the order buying market down in line with the packer market, most of the shipping hogs at \$7.15 to \$7.30, heavy hogs up to \$7.25. Packers paid 5 to 10 lower prices for their hogs, \$6.90 to \$7.25. All the leading markets show big decreases in hog receipts for October, from October last year, and should the shortage continue through November it is apt to upset calculations of those who are predicting a packer market around \$6.

Sheep and lambs sold strong today, first quality lambs lacking, some fair to good range lambs at \$8.60, choice western fed lambs eligible to \$8.75. Feeding stock is unchanged, demand pretty good, and receipts liberal. A large share of the supply of

15,000 here today being feeding lambs and yearlings, and breeding ewes. Feeding lambs bring \$7.75 to \$8.35; feeding yearlings, \$6.60 to \$7; breeding ewes, \$5.50 to \$7; feeding ewes, \$4.75 to \$5.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., Nov. 2.

October cattle receipts were 172,000 head, which was 50,000 heavier than a year ago and the heaviest October run on record. Last week some 41,000 head arrived and naturally values weakened off more or less. The decline, however, was largely on the "warmed up" natives and the medium quality rangers. Strictly choice yearlings as well as heavy beefs have held steady at \$9@9.75, while the fair to good grades at \$8@8.75, show more or less loss, and the common to fair grades at \$6.50@7.75, are considerably lower. Western range beefs sell at a spread of \$5.50@8.50, the bulk of the fair to good grass beef going at a spread of \$6.75@7.50. Cows and heifers have found a better outlet lately at stronger figures, poor to choice grass stock selling from \$4 to \$7, and the big bulk of the fair to good butcher stock selling around \$5@5.75. Veal calves continue in active request and steady to strong at \$7@10, and bulls, stags, etc., are selling in pretty much the same notches as a week ago, \$4.25@6.25.

Hog receipts for October, 76,000 head, were the smallest for the month in nearly thirty years. Last week's hog supply, 13,700 head, was the smallest of the year, and yet prices continue on the toboggan. Shippers are holding off and local packers are all of a decidedly bearish turn of mind in view of the large supply in the country. Butcher grades still have a shade the best of it, but the range of prices is very narrow. With 3,200 hogs here today, prices were a shade lower. Tops brought \$7.25, as against \$7.45 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.90@7.10, as against \$7.30@7.35 a week ago.

Sheep receipts are letting up. October receipts were 463,000 head, or 63,000 short of a year ago, and last week only 86,000 head arrived. Values have not changed greatly, although the feeling is weaker owing to a smaller feeder call. Fat lambs are quoted at \$8.50@8.75; yearlings, \$6@6.50; wethers, \$5.50@5.75, and ewes, \$4.75@5.50.

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending October 30, 1915:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	50,460
Kansas City	22,132
Omaha	11,187
St. Joseph	4,191
Cudahy	662
Sioux City	4,782
Fort Worth	4,342
New York and Jersey City	10,231
Philadelphia	3,064
Pittsburgh	1,645
Cincinnati	5,275

### HOGS.

Chicago	94,310
Kansas City	25,723
Omaha	10,003
St. Joseph	17,637
Cudahy	10,293
Sioux City	17,104
Fort Worth	5,344
Ottumwa	6,800
Cedar Rapids	9,042
New York and Jersey City	32,358
Philadelphia	6,733
Pittsburgh	7,250
Cincinnati	11,220

### SHEEP.

Chicago	74,015
Kansas City	13,481
Omaha	26,186
St. Joseph	3,966
Cudahy	265
Sioux City	8,058
Fort Worth	2,404
New York and Jersey City	40,397
Philadelphia	2,937
Pittsburgh	4,872

## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Chicago, Ill.—Sure Pure Ice Company, to manufacture and sell ice and ice products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Kansas City, Mo.—Lewis H. Aines, L. T. Taylor and C. H. Aines have incorporated the Riverside Dairy Products Company, with a capital stock of \$2,000.

Water Valley, Miss.—The Yalobusha Co-operative Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by W. T. T. Trusty, J. L. Kirby and others.

South Washington, Va.—The South Washington Storage Corporation has been chartered with a capital stock of \$100,000 with Charles F. Diggs, of Washington, D. C., as president, and E. J. Fleming, of Alexandria, Va., as secretary.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Martin Kelly, C. J. Boothroyd and W. E. Pople are the incorporators of the Corpus Christi Cold Storage Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. A cold storage plant will be built and a pre-cooling plant to pre-cool carload shipments of truck to Northern markets will be operated.

### ICE NOTES.

St. Cloud, Minn.—The Cold Springs Brewing Company's plant has been damaged by fire.

Kearneysville, W. Va.—The establishment of a creamery is interesting Carl Fleming, Joseph Byers and others.

Augusta, Ga.—The establishment of a creamery is interesting J. E. Greene, of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association.

Jackson, Tenn.—The erection of a cold storage plant in connection with an abattoir is being promoted by the Jackson Butchers' Abattoir.

Tampa, Fla.—A large cold storage plant, reinforced concrete construction, will be erected by the Consumers' Ice Company at Polk and Marion streets.

Spartanburg, S. C.—A plan to organize a creamery with a capital stock of \$5,000 and to install creamery is being considered by W. W. Long, State Farm demonstration agent, Clemson College, S. C.

### COLD STORAGE EGGS IN MINNESOTA.

Food Commissioner J. J. Farrell of Minnesota in a recent bulletin defines a cold storage egg and the conditions under which it can be sold in that State as follows:

"Cold storage eggs are eggs that have been held in a room or warehouse for a period of 30 days or more. When such eggs are offered for sale to the consumer they shall be free from white rots, black rots, black spots, blood rings and yolks stuck to shells. Such storage eggs when offered for sale shall not be in a partially hatched, musty, moldy, putrid, rotten or otherwise decomposed condition.

"All eggs or containers from which such cold storage eggs are sold in Minnesota, whether at wholesale or retail shall be plainly labeled in English with the words 'cold storage' eggs in such manner as to be easily seen and read by the purchaser."

### NEW MEAT PLANTS IN BRAZIL.

Up to within a recent period Brazil's beef industry has been confined entirely to the production of "jerker" beef. Introduction of new capital and modern methods, however, have started that country on the way to rival the countries south of her as a producer and exporter of dressed beef.

Report has already been made in the columns of The National Provisioner of the erection of a modern packing plant at Sao Paulo, Brazil, by the Continental Products Company, in which the Sulzberger & Sons Company of America is the principal interest. This company has already begun the shipment of chilled meat to New York. In a report on this and other enterprises of the kind in Brazil, Consul Summers, of Sao Paulo, says:

"The last few years have witnessed in the south of Brazil a rapid development of the meat and hide trade. Rio Grande do Sul has long been known as a cattle section, large quantities of hides and animal products

yearly finding their way to the United States and other markets. This great cattle section has gradually extended northward, and the pasture lands at Parana, Sao Paulo and Matto Grosso have been found exceptionally suited to cattle raising. This industry at present bids fair to become one of the great sources of income of this section of Brazil.

"Only a few years ago the Brazil Land, Cattle & Packing Company, an American firm, began the purchase of ranches and the importation of American cattle for breeding purposes. A little later the Companhia Frigorifica e Pastoral, an adjunct of the Paulista Railway Company, established at Barretos a large slaughterhouse and frozen-meat plant.

"Realizing the future of the industry here, the Continental Products Company began in 1913 the erection of a large refrigerating plant at Osasco, a small town on the Sorocabana Railway, about 10 miles from Sao Paulo. Work on the plant was delayed by reason of the loss of a large amount of machinery on the steamship Santa Catharina, sunk off the coast of Brazil. All the machinery came from the United States, and the plant was constructed by American engineers.

"The plant was completed in March and opened recently. It has a capacity of 800 head a day. It is built on the unit system, and can at any time be extended without interfering with operations, and without additional labor cost in the handling of the various products. Great attention has been paid to sanitary requirements, and the plant is one of the most modern yet constructed.

"The products will be exported to the United States and to Europe, according to the demands of the foreign markets. Several shipments of frozen meat have already been made. The company is embarrassed at present because of the fact that sufficient space can not be found on steamers for the transport of its products, but it is hoped that this

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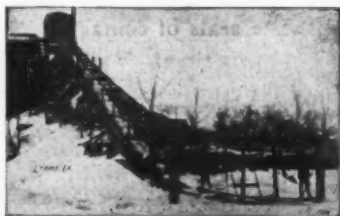
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LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, Kentucky Consumers Oil Co.

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will be remedied in the near future. The local manager is Mr. Leopold Plaut."

Concerning another large packing enterprise in the same state Consul General Gottschalk writes:

"The Companhia Frigorifica e Pastoral was formed in 1910 at Sao Paulo. Its capital is said to have been \$1,000,000, which was increased in 1912 to \$1,666,667. The concern held a 40-year concession from the municipality of Barretos to build and exploit a municipal slaughterhouse and use chilling processes in the preservation of meat. Barretos, the scene of the company's enterprise, is about 10 hours by rail from Sao Paulo, in one of the best natural grazing zones in Brazil.

"The slaughtering capacity of the establishment is 400 head of cattle and 400 sheep or swine per day. The company acquired a total of 363,000 acres of pasture, at a cost said to have been \$403,933. It has now in the city of Sao Paulo a packinghouse near the Sao Paulo Railway station, for distributing purposes, with three freezing rooms capable of holding 1,200 carcasses each. It was intended to put up a similar depot and distributing establishment at Santos for the company's export trade, but here so determined an opposition was encountered that the plan of acquiring land and erecting a building in the port itself was given up.

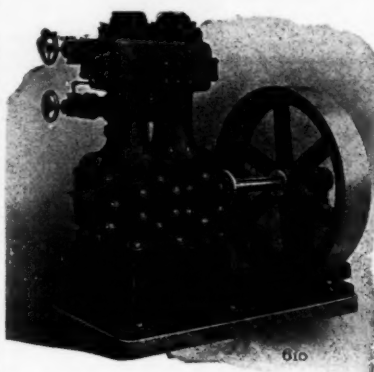
"In lieu of this the company obtained from Buenos Aires a large steamer, the Rothsay, which was turned into a floating packing house. It is described as double-decked, containing four chilling rooms, with a capacity of 2,507 cubic yards and a holding capacity of 1,900 carcasses. There are aboard two large steam ammonia compressors. The ship is lighted throughout by electricity.

"The company reports that in June and July of this year it exported through the port of Santos 2,000 tons of refrigerated meat, valued at \$500,000. According to a statement recently attributed to one of the concern's most prominent directors, the future of the chilled-meat industry in Brazil depends wholly on two factors: First, the fostering of production in the country, which can be accomplished only by care of the range, the planting of suitable pastures, and the encouragement of individual property owners; and, second, proper care and supervision of cattle quarantines."

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

**WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS**

## MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION



For years we have specialized in the field of MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

Therefore YORK Products—each made best for the particular use for which it is intended—have a reputation for quality and dependability.

Do you contemplate the use of MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION? It will pay you, we believe, to consult us freely as to your requirements.

Our advice—which is free for the asking—is based on experience gained from a wide range of installations.

There is a YORK Service Branch near you. Ask for detailed information.

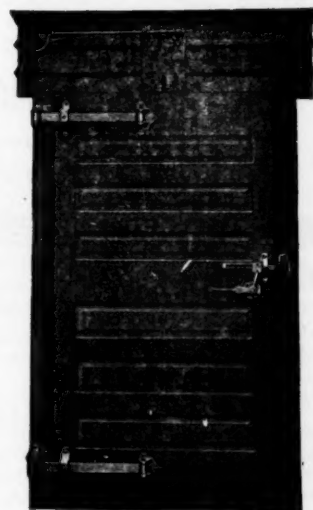
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**York Manufacturing Co.**

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

**YORK, PA.**

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## For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our **JONES or NO EQUAL**

types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

**JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.**

Formerly

**JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.**  
Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

## Use *Armour's* Anhydrous Ammonia and Watch **RESULTS**

**R**EMEMBER, the slightest impurity in your ammonia hinders the perfect working of your entire refrigerating system. This means big money-loss for you.

Give Armour's a thorough, practical test in your own plant. Note the 100% service, the economy and satisfaction.

We test each cylinder before shipping. Sold subject to your test before using.

Stocks carried at all principal shipping points. Write for information.

**The Armour Ammonia Works**

Owned and Operated by Armour and Company

**CHICAGO**



### FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

(Continued from page 15.)

sult of the precaution no further cases have been reported from Michigan, Minnesota or Indiana.

In addition to these measures adopted to control the spread of the disease, samples of the serum actually used were procured from the owners of the infected herds and also samples of the remaining stock of the Chicago Serum Company. Pigs and calves, the animals which are most susceptible to foot-and-mouth disease, were inoculated with these samples. The results were again negative, and after two series of tests had been made, the United States Public Health Service was asked to conduct a third series. This also was negative.

Up to this time, therefore, four series of tests had been made in which a total of 52 animals had been used. None of these 52 animals developed foot-and-mouth disease, and the inoculations afforded no evidence that the serum was in any way contaminated. Each subsequent series apparently only confirmed the original test made before the serum was permitted to be placed upon the market. The fact remained, however, that herds treated commercially with the serum had developed foot-and-mouth disease.

A fifth test, therefore, was made and ten days after inoculation the sixty-second animal which had been used in the tests, a calf which had received thirty cubic centimeters, developed characteristic lesions. The diagnosis of foot-and-mouth disease was subsequently confirmed by the inoculation of other animals with material from the infected calf.

#### Carbolic Acid May Have Spoiled Tests.

This is regarded as proof that the suspected serum actually was infected. Why the standard tests used on 61 animals failed to reveal this fact is a matter for scientific investigation, and the bacteriologists of the Department are now at work upon the problem.

At the time of manufacture, one-half of 1 per cent. of carbolic acid was mixed with the serum to act as a preservative. It is now believed that the carbolic acid, acting as a germicide, may have attenuated or partially destroyed the virus to such an extent that what have previously been considered safe tests failed to establish the presence of the infection.

It is also possible that the virus instead of being disseminated throughout the entire mass of serum, may have become agglutinated. This has been known to occur with germs of other diseases. The result would be the formation in the serum fluid of isolated clumps of foot-and-mouth disease virus, while the bulk of the serum remained free from these tiny masses.

If this were the case, it is obvious that certain animals inoculated with the serum would develop foot-and-mouth disease and others would escape. Up to the present, it should be stated, scientists have not been able to identify the germ of foot-and-mouth disease, although the economic importance of the plague in Europe has caused it to be studied exhaustively for many years.

#### To Kill Disease Germ in the Serum.

In the Department, experiments are now being vigorously prosecuted with a view to discover a means of treating serum at the time of its manufacture which effectually will kill the virus of foot-and-mouth disease. The results so far attained are promising, and the Department hopes that a successful method will be evolved shortly.

In the meantime all the infected serum in the hands of the Chicago Serum Company has been destroyed without compensation. All other serum manufactured in Chicago, which it was believed might contain possibilities of danger, has likewise been destroyed. Furthermore, the Department is prohibiting the shipment of any serum from licensed establishments in the districts that are under quarantine for foot-and-mouth disease.

The problem of producing serum which will

be effective in controlling hog cholera, and at the same time will be absolutely safe in general use, is complicated by the fact that the Department of Agriculture has no authority over serum plants which dispose of their products exclusively in the State in which they are manufactured.

Such establishments are amenable alone to State law and regulation. The virus act confers no authority on the Department to guarantee or certify any commercial serum, nor does it provide for a continuous examination and inspection of serum establishments, such as the meat-inspection law provides for packinghouses. The Department can only control serums and analogous products in interstate commerce when there is evidence that they are contaminated, dangerous or worthless, or when the manufacturer is not licensed to engage in such interstate business.

The virus act was passed about two years ago, and within the short time intervening between its passage and the outbreak in 1914, and with the facilities available, the Department extended its inspection over serum plants just as far as the law and circumstances permitted. There were in October, 1914, about ninety serum plants holding Federal licenses, located at widely separated points in the United States. This condition rendered continuous inspection very expensive and impossible with the funds legally available for the purpose.

#### MOTOR TRUCKS RAN 60,000 MILES.

After using a fleet of five Kissel-Kar trucks for a period of nearly five years, Alexander H. Revell & Company of Chicago have registered their opinion of the Kissel product in the most substantial manner by placing an order for four more. The old trucks have each been run more than 60,000 miles with perfect satisfaction in both city and inter-urban delivery.



## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### PROGRESS IN AMMONIA INDUSTRY.

Perhaps the most interesting exhibit at the recent American Meat Packers' Association convention at St. Louis was the historical display indicating progress in the shipping of anhydrous ammonia which was a part of the exhibit of the National Ammonia Company. General Manager Atwood and Mr. Hymers had in their headquarters rooms a reproduction of the first cylinder in which anhydrous ammonia was shipped.

This cylinder was used by Larkin & Schaeffer of St. Louis in 1879. Its gross weight was 429 pounds, its net weight 103

producing countries of the world, writes Consul Edwin N. Gunsaulus, of Johannesburg. Under normal conditions there has been every reason to believe that South Africa would in time assume considerable prominence as a supplier of certain grades of beef for the European markets, but the conditions brought about by the war appear to be hastening the day when this expectation will be realized. As a result, this country may before very long become a keen competitor with Australia and Argentina in supplying the world's big markets with this commodity.

Owing to the extraordinary demand for

can export is bringing in the London market fully twice as much as it does in Johannesburg, which is by far the biggest cattle and general produce market in South Africa.

In an article on the beef export question a Johannesburg writer states:

"Meat export can not be successful if the facilities for slaughtering, refrigerating and transport by rail and sea are inadequate. However large the demand, no matter how attractive the market prices, and however able South African farmers may be to supply the demand, the industry could not be started on a large scale at once.

"The South African Railway does not possess a sufficient number of refrigerator trucks. These will, of course, be put on the rails as soon as the Railway Department is assured of an adequate trade. Shipping presents a bigger difficulty, as it is extremely difficult to get space even at the high rates prevailing. As an opportunity for the establishment of what must become one of South Africa's greatest industries is so favorable, doubtless the government will take steps to secure the provision of necessary facilities.

"The industry is one that will benefit the country as a whole, and not one particular section."

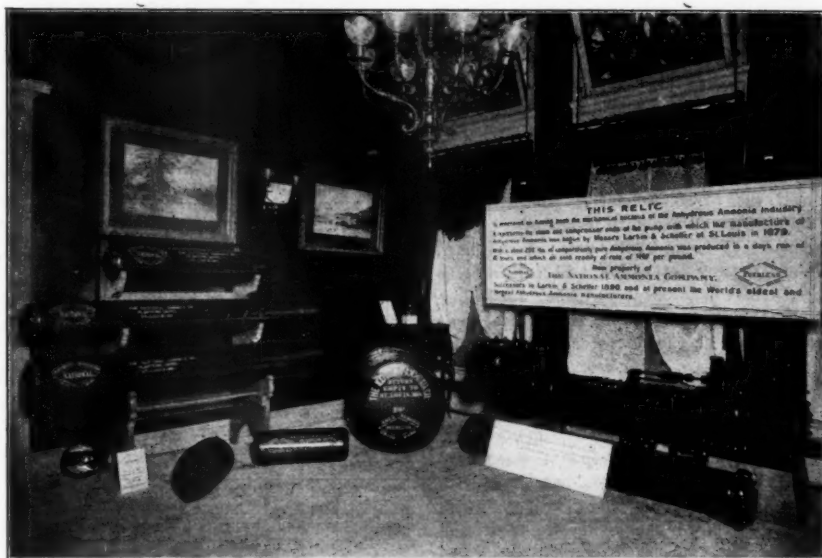
### PIGS' BRISTLES IN EUROPE.

Among the products affected by the war is pigs' bristles. Many people will no doubt be surprised to know that the industry of pigs' bristles is a large one and has ramifications all over Europe.

The imports into the United Kingdom alone amount to a value of nearly \$5,000,000 per annum. This is due to the fact that the races of swine grown in England are of a soft-haired breed, and do not present that special characteristic of strong hair, especially along the ridge of the back, which distinguishes some types in France, Central Europe, and Russia. Curiously enough, the international commerce in bristles has led to the establishment of a fair at Leipzig, and there the principal supplies of the Continent are assembled once a year.

This is a very important question for Russia, as pointed out in a recent number of *Le Bulletin*. It is stated in that journal that for some time past great attention has been paid to Russian commerce at the Leipzig Fair, and more particularly to the international commerce in pigs' bristles. Almost the whole stock sold there in a raw state came from Poland and Siberia, being sent by Polish proprietors to Leipzig agents. The Germans, though only taking a secondary part in the work, have, however, been drawing important profits.

Again, this Leipzig Fair has for some time past attracted the attention of the Chamber for Russian Commerce of Paris, which is likewise interested in the Russian market. In consequence of the present war this question has attained a particular importance, and the Chamber has sent circulars to Russia, to its members, correspondents, commercial houses, and firms interested in the matter, with a request for information on present conditions of the work in Russia, and asking for opinions on the possibility of organizing a market for pigs' bristles in the Russian Empire.



THE OLD AND NEW IN THE AMMONIA INDUSTRY.

Interesting features of the National Ammonia Co.'s Exhibit at the American Meat Packers' Association Convention at St. Louis.

pounds, and the tare 326 pounds. It had two valves and was a cumbersome and awkward affair compared to the latest "National" cylinder shown near it, which has but one valve hidden in the end of the cylinder, and while having the same capacity weighs but 285 pounds gross and 100 pounds net.

The exhibit also included the steam and compressor end of a pump in which the manufacture of anhydrous ammonia was begun by Larkin & Schaeffer in St. Louis in 1879. This also was a mark from which great progress has since been made. It produced about 250 pounds of comparatively pure anhydrous ammonia in a day of ten hours, which product sold readily at \$1.50 per pound.

Comparison with today's production indicates what strides have been made in the manufacture of ammonia. The National Ammonia Company, having succeeded Larkin & Schaeffer in 1890, claims the rank as the world's oldest and largest ammonia manufacturers. The illustration herewith gives an idea of the exhibit of these ammonia relics at the packers' convention, together with the National Ammonia Company's latest cylinders.

### SOUTH AFRICA AS A BEEF PRODUCER.

It is thought by many well-informed persons in South Africa that that country is destined to become one of the great beef-

beef, it is stated that the rise in prices has already enabled South African meat to obtain a footing in the London and other markets, and there are now indications that there will be a steady increase of these exports, provided South African producers pay due attention to market requirements.

There has of late been considerable newspaper and other discussion on the subject of the export of beef from South Africa, and government experts have not been slow in giving expression to their views in regard to this trade. While it is held that this country can not expect to suddenly jump into prominence in the exportation of beef, it is felt that the steady growth of the beef industry in South Africa is assured, conditional on the proper efforts made to build up suitable herds of cattle, the establishment of the requisite packing plants, etc.

It is admittedly true that the class of animals marketed for beef in South Africa is unsuitable for the English market under normal conditions, although considerable improvement in quality has taken place within the past four or five years.

Small shipments of prime beef from South Africa are now possible, but any extensive supply from this market would at present necessarily have to be of inferior grades, of which there is a large available surplus. It is said that the quality of meat this country



# Chicago Section

And they are all asking already: "Where will the next convention be?"

It is not always gratifying to get or be thrust into that calcimine light. Wot?

It is rumored that William Jennings Bryan will go to Yurrupe. Like Hearst he will!

Shortly you may be able to buy or sell cottonseed oil on the Chicago Board of Trade. And why not?

It is now "Doc" Dyson's turn to get slammed around a few. Oh, well! It's all in the game. Cheer up, Doc, the worst is yet to come!

Apropos of that "good and dead" cinch, it might be well to ask oneself: "If I die tonight, where and with whom shall I dwell in Eternity?"

Cap'n George Wellington Streeter has again bust into the front page. What ho, there! Page T. R., W. J. B., Thaw, Sunday, Jess Willard, Tanguay and "Doc" Cook!

As far as war atrocities are concerned it may be considered an even shake all around. The whole thing is atrocious anyhow, anyway you look at it, and the sooner it's over the better.

Said Father Gallant to Fogarty: "How would you like to have a nice widow of forty, Pat?" Said Pat: "Av it's all the same to yerself, Father, I'd sooner have two av twinty!"

Now say! On the level! On the square! On any old thing! How'd yuh like to be hitched up double with Helen Rowland? Good Lawd deliver us!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, Octo-

ber 30, 1915, average 10.12 cents per pound for domestic beef.

"Charley" Sterne has gone to that bourne from which no traveler returns. May his soul rest in peace. He was a fine type of thorough-going business man and a prince of good fellows. We shall go a long ways before we see his like again.

Many of the good-looking men and handsome women attending the convention at St. Louis may not yet be aware that in some circles they were taken for American Moving Picture Association stars. Which anyhow is better'n being taken for American Master Plumber Association burglars!

S. R. Tomkins, known everywhere in the trade as "Tankage" Tomkins, has associated himself with J. B. Zeigler & Company, and will attend to all the outside business of that concern in tankage, bones, hoofs, horns, hair, tallows, greases, etc. He will call on the trade all over the country, while "Joe" Zeigler will be found on the job at the company's headquarters in the Webster building, Chicago.

W. L. Gregson says of the provision market in a letter to The National Provisioner: "The selling and heavy feeling in the future product brought on by the lower hog drive became a little too one-sided during the week, and the continued good domestic trade and renewed export demand changed the trend temporarily. There still appear to be good reasons for expecting a bigger meat demand during the coming season than during the one just ending, but there is also a well-defined idea existing in the trade that hogs will be plentiful and will sell lower during the winter. The present meat stocks are now in such a position that it will be necessary to cut into the new crop to fill the next large export orders such as were called for this week, and unless there is a great change in the supply and demand very soon we do not expect to see any decided accumulation

out of the new crop until after next January."

W. G. Press & Company say: "This is the first week of the present packing season that the hog receipts are running up to last year and two years ago. While the quality of the hogs which are coming to market is unusually light for this period of the year, due no doubt to the backwardness of the corn crop in a great many parts of the country, we notice quite a sprinkling of 190 to 200-pound young hogs, indicating to us that it will not be long before the receipts will carry enough good quality hogs to put us on a fairly good accumulating basis for future contract hog products. While the reduction in the surplus of cured hog meats in the Western markets was large during October—13,279,046 pounds of old short ribs, 75,826 barrels of all kinds of pork and 194,966 tierces of all kinds of lard—it looks like a fairly good supply of hog meats and lard still on hand going into the new packing season. But we must, of course, keep in mind that conditions change from year to year. Usually after November 15 the trade on hog meats slackens, but October showed such an unusual trade that November this year may make a better showing than usual. It is true labor is more fully occupied at the present time than it has been for a few years past, and this will help the hog meat trade, and if the hogs do not come to market more freely during November, there will be plenty of time to sell the deferred futures. We are bearish on provisions, but we do not advocate selling them until we see better receipts and heavier hogs with a slackening up in the trade. We feel very confident the hogs are in the country, and it is only a matter of time when they will depress both the hog and provision markets."

## HE PUT THE SAUCE IN SAUSAGE.

Minneapolis, Minn., is the home of the National Casing Co., alias David E. Stiff—the man who put the sauce in sausage, and who makes one see things that were never seen before. Mr. Stiff, besides being an expert in his profession, is a well-known prestidigitateur, conjurer, magician and sleight-of-hand artist. He is well known all through the Northwest, and his business methods have made him a friend of every customer, because they have learned to depend on him to fill the smallest order with the same attention to detail as the largest. His rapidly growing business compelled him to take larger quarters, and he has added many side lines which it was not possible for him to handle before on account of lack of room.

**J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.**  
MEATS, LARD, OLEOS,  
FUTURES  
GREASES, TALLOWES,  
ETC.  
Write for our MARKET LETTER  
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

**CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.**  
Expert Assistance.  
CHEMISTS. BACTERIOLOGISTS.  
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly  
contracts solicited.  
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PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS  
Manhattan Building CHICAGO, ILL.  
WE DESIGN AND REMODEL  
PACKING PLANTS.  
ALLIED INDUSTRIES.  
ICE FACTORIES.  
COLD STORAGE BUILDINGS.  
WRITE US.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr. Wm. H. Knehan, Associate Engr.  
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**SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS' SUPPLIES**  
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Write us, keep in touch with us.  
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# "EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

Drop a line for a demonstration

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense  
More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency

## MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

### CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

**Beef and Pork Packers**

Boneless Beef Cuts. Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

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CHICAGO

W. P. Anderson, Pres. P. S. Bartlett, Secy.  
E. G. Dunn, Vice-Pres., Mason City, Iowa.

**W. P. ANDERSON & CO.**  
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS  
RECEIVERS - SHIPPERS FUTURES  
Consignments Solicited  
CHICAGO, 920 Webster Building

T. A. Boyer, Pres. G. Summer, Secy. & Treas.  
S. R. Tomkins, V. P.

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BUY AND SELL

HORNS, HOOFS, BONES,  
GREASE, TALLOW, TANKAGE,  
FERTILIZER MATERIAL,  
GLUE STOCK, ETC.

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BROKER

PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL  
PRODUCTS GREASE AND TALLOW  
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CODE: Cross Robinson

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PACKING HOUSE BY-PRODUCTS  
AND  
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

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### John Agar Co.

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Slaughterers**

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Members of the American Meat  
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*For Future Delivery*

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

Country Butcher Tallow a Specialty

### SIG ADLER & CO.

Dealers and Renderers

HIDES, PELTS, CRACKLINGS  
TALLOW, GREASES, ETC.

Union Stock Yards

937-939 West 47th Street, CHICAGO

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 25.....	17,018	1,471	16,328	21,647
Tuesday, Oct. 26.....	9,733	1,497	15,718	6,781
Wednesday, Oct. 27.....	15,609	1,525	23,646	16,022
Thursday, Oct. 28.....	6,601	1,300	15,781	15,331
Friday, Oct. 29.....	1,896	234	13,269	11,645
Saturday, Oct. 30.....	399	91	6,702	2,589
Total last week.....	51,316	6,018	94,444	74,015
Previous week.....	43,815	5,148	127,422	73,309
Cor. week, 1914.....	48,506	5,560	137,923	136,173
Cor. week, 1913.....	66,136	4,507	144,697	192,784

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Oct. 25.....	357	...	...
Tuesday, Oct. 26.....	20	...	...
Wednesday, Oct. 27.....	203	...	134
Thursday, Oct. 28.....	148	...	...
Friday, Oct. 29.....	106	...	...
Saturday, Oct. 30.....	...	...	...
Total last week.....	836	...	134
Previous week.....	683	7	1,276
Cor. week, 1914.....	18,953	794	23,593
Cor. week, 1913.....	27,709	342	27,033

## CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Oct. 30, 1915.....	1,780,896	5,665,712	2,796,530
Same period, 1914.....	1,904,115	5,181,792	4,638,350

## Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Oct. 30, 1915.....	384,000
Previous week.....	449,000
Cor. week, 1914.....	450,000
Cor. week, 1913.....	472,000
Total year to date.....	20,385,000
Same period, 1914.....	18,742,000
Same period, 1913.....	19,861,000

## Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Oct. 30, 1915.....	200,000	217,700	235,700
Week ago.....	194,400	288,200	258,300
Year ago.....	154,100	330,900	325,400
Two years ago.....	195,400	322,000	411,600

## Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to Oct. 30, and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	5,710,000	5,444,000
Hogs.....	14,500,000	13,166,000
Sheep.....	8,563,000	10,766,000

## CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Oct. 30, 1915:	21,300
Armour & Co.....	9,300
Swift & Co.....	9,200
S. & S. Co.....	9,200
Morris & Co.....	9,400
Hammond Co.....	5,500
Western P. Co.....	9,600
Anglo-American.....	3,300
Independent P. Co.....	6,700
Boyd-Linham.....	3,500
Roberts & Oak.....	3,900
Brennan P. Co.....	4,200
Miller & Hart.....	2,500
Others.....	11,400
Totals.....	99,800
Previous week.....	125,800
Cor. week, 1914.....	117,700
Cor. week, 1913.....	93,500
Total, 1915.....	5,190,600
Total, 1914.....	4,166,000

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.75	\$7.15	\$5.65	\$8.75
Previous week.....	8.80	8.00	6.15	8.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	9.20	7.40	5.40	7.75
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.40	8.05	4.60	7.10
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.80	7.83	4.00	6.70
Cor. week, 1911.....	7.00	6.19	3.55	5.70

## CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice.....	\$8.15@10.40
Yearlings, good to choice.....	7.75@10.50
Inferior heifers.....	4.75@ 5.40
Good to choice heifers.....	5.75@ 8.90
Good to choice cows.....	4.75@ 6.40
Cutters.....	3.90@ 4.70
Canners.....	3.00@ 4.00
Butcher bulls.....	5.50@ 7.00
Bologna bulls.....	4.75@ 5.50
Good to prime veal calves.....	9.50@11.00
Heavy calves.....	7.50@ 9.25

## HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$7.50@7.75
Fair to fancy light.....	7.45@7.70
Prime med. weight butchers, 240-270 lbs.....	7.30@7.65
Prime heavy butchers, 270-310 lbs.....	7.20@7.50
Heavy mixed packing.....	6.90@7.00
Rough heavy packing.....	6.35@6.60
Pigs, fair to good.....	6.25@7.00
*Stags.....	5.90@6.80

\*All stags subject to 50 lbs. dockage.

## SHEEP.

Native ewes, fair to good.....	\$5.00@5.75
Western ewes.....	5.00@5.75
Yearlings.....	6.00@7.25
Wethers, fair to choice.....	5.50@6.10
Native lambs.....	8.00@8.85
Western lambs.....	8.40@8.75

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
October.....	\$14.05	\$14.67½	\$14.50	\$14.12½
December.....	14.62½	14.70	14.00	14.12½
January.....	16.90	16.90	16.42½	16.45

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October.....	8.97½	9.00	8.80	8.97½
November.....	9.15	9.15	8.85	8.97½
January.....	9.35	9.35	9.05	9.15

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
October.....	10.37½	10.70	10.37½	10.70
December.....	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25
January.....	9.17½	9.17½	8.92½	8.97½

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.50	14.50	14.45	14.45
January.....	16.37½	16.70	16.37½	16.47½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.97½	9.00	8.80	8.97½
December.....	9.15	9.15	8.85	8.97½
January.....	9.35	9.35	9.05	9.15

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
November.....	9.02½	9.12½	8.92½	9.02½
December.....	9.30	9.30	9.17½	9.25

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1915.

Holiday. No market.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.50	14.60	14.50	14.50
January.....	16.62½	16.75	16.47½	16.47½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.90	8.92½	8.90	8.90
January.....	9.07½	9.10	9.02½	9.02½
May.....	9.22½	9.30	9.22½	9.22½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
November.....	9.02½	9.07½	8.97½	8.97½
May.....	9.30	9.30	9.20	9.20

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.20	14.20	14.15	14.15
January.....	16.35	16.40	16.30	16.30

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
December.....	8.75	8.77½	8.75	8.75
January.....	8.75	8.77½	8.75	8.75
May.....	9.02½	9.02½	8.97½	8.97½

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.92½	8.95	8.87½	8.87½
May.....	9.15	9.15	9.10	9.10

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
December.....	14.15	14.25	14.10	14.25
January.....	16.30	16.42½	16.20	16.32½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
November.....	8.75	8.80	8.75	8.77½
January.....	8.95	9.02½	8.92½	9.02½
May.....	9.07½	9.20	9.07½	9.20

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	8.87½	9.00	8.85	8.92½
May.....	9.15	9.22½	9.15	9.15

†Bid. ‡Asked.

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	18
Beef Stew.....	12	14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	16
Corned Ribs.....	11	12½
Corned Flanks.....	12	12½
Round Steaks.....	18	25
Round Roasts.....	16	18
Shoulder Steaks.....	18	20
Shoulder Roasts.....	14	16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	14
Roled Roast.....	16	18

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	23
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	18
Legs, fancy.....	24	25
Stew.....	14	14
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	20	20
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	20	20
Chops, French, each.....	15	15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	15	16
Stew.....	12½	12½
Shoulders.....	14	16
Hind Quarters.....	16	16
Fore Quarters.....	12½	12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	20	22
Shoulder Chops.....	16	16

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	15	20
Pork Chops.....	20	22
Pork Shoulders.....	20	15
Pork Tenderloins.....	20	20
Pork Butts.....	18	20
Spare Ribs.....	12½	12½
Hocks.....	11	12½
Pigs' Heads.....	8	8
Leaf Lard.....	11	11

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	20	22
Fore Quarters.....	14	16
Legs.....	20	22
Breasts.....	14	16
Shoulders.....	18	20
Cutlets.....	18	25
Rib and Loin Chops.....	28	30

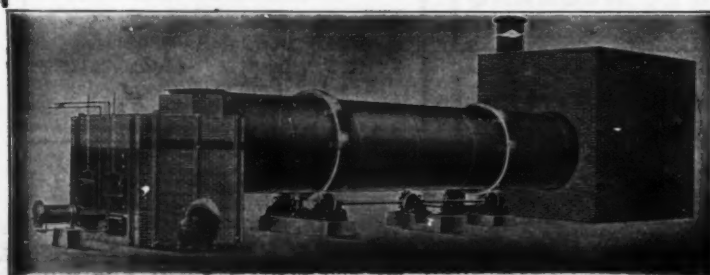
## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	7
Tallow.....	14	14
Bones, per cwt.....	75	75
Calveskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	19	19
Calveskins, under 18 lbs. (deacon's).....	65	65
Kips.....	18	18

47 of the largest  
PACKING COMPANIES  
are now using  
**BREWERS & PACKERS  
SPECIAL ENAMEL**  
Hard and Smooth as Tile  
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Prices Right. Ask us  
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CLEVELAND, O.

Watch Page 48 for  
Business Chances

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient  
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL  
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and  
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-  
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.  
Send for Catalogue T. B.

**American Process Co.**  
68 William St., - - New York



## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good native steers	13 1/2 @ 14
Native steers, medium	13 @ 13 1/2
Heifers, good	10 @ 11
Cows	8 1/2 @ 10
Hind Quarters, choice	16 1/2 @ 17
Fore Quarters, choice	12 @ 13

## Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	8 @ 9
Steer Chucks	9 1/2 @ 11
Boneless Chucks	10 @ 11 1/2
Medium Plates	7 1/2 @ 8
Steer Plates	8 @ 9
Cow Rounds	9 @ 10
Steer Rounds	12 @ 13
Cow Loin	11 @ 12
Steer Loin, Heavy	24 @ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	24 @ 25
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	24 @ 25
Strip Loin	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Sirloin Butts	13 @ 14
Shoulder Clods	13 @ 14
Rolls	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Rump Butts	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Trimnings	9 @ 10
Shank	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	9 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Heavy	12 @ 13 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	15 @ 16
Steer Ribs, Heavy	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	19 @ 20
Loin Ends, cow	15 @ 16
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 13
Flank Steak	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Hind Shanks	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	4 1/2 @ 6
Hearts	5 @ 6 1/2
Tongues	17 @ 18
Sweetbreads	18 @ 19
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Livers	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Kidneys, each	4 @ 5

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	11 @ 12 1/2
Light Carcass	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Good Carcass	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Good Saddle	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Medium Racks	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Good Racks	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2

## Veal Offal.

Brains, each	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Sweetbreads	18 @ 19
Calf Livers	24 @ 25
Heads, each	25 @ 26

## Lamb.

Good Caul	14 @ 15
Round Dressed Lamb	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Saddles, Caul	13 @ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks	13 @ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	12 @ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddle	18 @ 19
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20 @ 21
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 5
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Sheep	12 @ 13
Medium Saddle	12 @ 13
Good Saddle	14 @ 15
Good Racks	10 @ 11
Medium Racks	9 @ 10
Mutton Legs	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Mutton Loin	10 @ 11
Mutton Steer	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 11

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13 @ 13 1/2
Pork Loin	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Leaf Lard	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Tenderloins	28 @ 29
Spare Ribs	11 @ 12
Butts	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Hocks	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Trimnings	11 @ 12
Extra Lean Trimnings	15 @ 16
Tails	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Snouts	5 @ 6
Pigs' Feet	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 7
Blade Bones	9 @ 10
Blade Meat	9 @ 10
Cheek Meat	8 @ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Neck Bones	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Skinless Shoulders	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Pork Hearts	6 @ 7
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Pork Tongues	12 @ 13
Slip Bones	5 @ 6
Tail Bones	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Brains	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Backfat	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hams	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Calas	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Belles	17 @ 18
Shoulders	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	10 @ 11
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Choice Bologna	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Frankfurters	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tongue	14 @ 15
Minced Sausage	11 @ 12
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
New England Sausage	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	15 @ 16
Special Compressed Sausage	14 @ 15
Berliner Sausage	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings	21 @ 22
Polish Sausage	12 @ 13
Garlic Sausage	12 @ 13
Country Smoked Sausage	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Farm Sausage	12 @ 13
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	12 @ 13
Pork Sausage, short link	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Luncheon Roll	15 @ 16
Delicatessen Loaf	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Smoked Roll	19 @ 20

## Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	26 1/2 @ 27 1/2
German Salami	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Holsteiner	18 @ 19
Mettwurst	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Farmer	20 1/2 @ 21 1/2

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	1.00 @ 1.10
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.40 @ 2.50
Pork link, kits	2.15 @ 2.25
Pork links, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.80 @ 2.90
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.10 @ 2.20
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.70 @ 2.80
Frankfurters, kits	2.20 @ 2.30
Frankfurters, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.90 @ 3.00
Blood Sausage, kits	1.70 @ 1.80
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 2.30
Liver Sausage, kits	1.70 @ 1.80
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 2.30
Head Cheese, kits	1.70 @ 1.80
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.20 @ 2.30

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	9.25 @ 9.35
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	8.75 @ 8.85
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	11.25 @ 11.35
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	20.00 @ 20.10
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	15.50 @ 15.60
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	40.00 @ 40.10

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	22.25 @ 22.35
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.25 @ 4.35
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.50 @ 14.60
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	41.50 @ 41.60

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	2.00 @ 2.10
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.00 @ 5.10
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	9.50 @ 9.60
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	17.75 @ 17.85

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	19.50 @ 20.00
Plate Beef	19.00 @ 19.50
Prime Mess Beef	19.00 @ 19.50
Mess Beef	18.00 @ 18.50
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	22.00 @ 22.50
Mess Pork, old	19.00 @ 19.50
Clear Fat Backs	23.00 @ 23.50
Family Back Pork	— @ —
Bean Pork	17.50 @ 18.00

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	12 @ 13
Pure lard	11 @ 12
Lard, substitute, tes.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, compound	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	70 @ 71
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	11 @ 12
Barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 60 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	— @ —

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	16 @ 17 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2

## DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 @ 14
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Extra Short Clears	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Extra Short Ribs	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
D. S. Loin Backs, 20 @ 25 avg.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Butts	9 @ 10
Bacon meats, 1 1/4 c. more.	

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	19 @ 20
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	18 @ 19
Skinless Hams	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	29 @ 30
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	18 @ 19
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, 4 @ 6 avg.	14 @ 15
Dried Beef Sides	23 @ 24
Dried Beef Insides	26 @ 27

Dried Beef Knuckles	23 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	21 @ 22
Regular Boiled Hams	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	25 1/2 @ 26 1/2
Boiled Calas	17 @ 18
Cooked Loin Rolls	23 @ 24
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef rounds, per set	16 @ 17
Beef export rounds	24 @ 25
Beef middles, per set	52 @ 53
Beef bungs, per piece	17 @ 18
Beef weasands	7 @ 8
Beef bladders, medium	40 @ 41
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	60 @ 61
Hog casings, free of salt	45 @ 46
Hog middles, per set	10 @ 11
Hog bungs, export	13 @ 14
Hog bungs, large, medium	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	3 @ 4
Hog bungs, narrow	3 @ 4
Imported wide sheep casings	90 @ 91
Imported medium wide sheep casings	80 @ 81
Imported medium sheep casings	60 @ 61
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 5

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.15 @ 3.25
Hoof meal, per unit	3.15 @ 3.20
Concentrated tankage, ground	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 12%	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 11%	3.00 @ 3.10
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.90 @ 3.00
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	2.90 @ 3.00
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	23.00 @ 24.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.50 @ 26.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.00 @ 22.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. aver.	150.00 @ 175.00
Horns, black, per ton	30.00 @ 32.00
Horns, striped, per ton	35.00 @ 37.00
Horns, white, per ton	45.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton	65.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton	90.00 @ 100.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	28.00 @ 28.50

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	8.92 @ 9.02
Prime steam, loose	8.70 @ 8.80
Leaf	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Compound	10 @ 11
Neutral lard	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Tallow	9 @ 10
Grease, yellow	7 @ 7 1/2
Grease, A white	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4

## OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oleo stock	11 @ 11 1/2
Neatfoot oil, pure, bbls.	85 @ 90
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose	7 @ 8

## TALLOW.

Edible	8 1/2 @ 9
Prime country	8 1/2 @ 9
Prime country	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Packers' prime	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Packers' No. 1	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
White, "A"	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
White, "B"	6 1/2 @ 7
Bone	6 1/2 @ 7
Crackling	6 1/2 @ 7
House	6 1/2 @ 7
Yellow	6 1/2 @ 7
Brown	5 1/2 @ 6
Glue Stock	6 @ 6 1/2
Garbage grease	5 @ 5 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	53 @ 55
Glycerine, dynamite	40 @ 45
Glycerine, crude soap	38 @ 40

## COTTONSEED OILS.

F. S. Y., loose	57 1/2 @ 58
P. S. Y., soap grade	56 @ 57
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% f. a.	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.	1.90 @ 2.00

## COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	75 @ 80
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	85 @ 90
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	90 @ 95
Red oak lard tierces, iron hoops	1.05 @ 1.07 1/2
White oak lard tierces	1.15 @ 1.20
White oak ham curing tierces, galv. iron hoops	1.40 @ 1.45

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	18 @ 19
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	5 1/4 @ 6
Sugar—	
White, clarified	5 1/2 @ 6
Plantation, granulated	6 @ 7
Yellow, clarified	5 1/2 @ 6
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	23.25 @ 24
Ashton, car lots	2.00 @ 2.10
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.55
English packing, car lots	1.25 @ 1.35
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.35
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.85
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2 @ 2 1/2	1.40 @ 1.50

# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

### Thanksgiving Turkey Trade As It Was and Is

By a Veteran Retailer.

Many changes have taken place in the way business was conducted during the Thanksgiving holidays ten or fifteen years ago and the way it is carried on now.

The old-timer in a big Eastern city, for example, will remember how he used to go to market a week or ten days before Thanksgiving and buy up a lot of turkeys at prices from 7 to 14 cents per pound. Of course that does not mean the finest quality was bought at the latter price. But usually a first-class lot could be bought at from 10 to 14 cents.

If they were dry-packed the butcher brought them up to his shop and sorted them, then he laid fresh straw on the shelves and floor of his ice house, placed a layer of straw on top of them and so on. After they were carefully packed they were carefully covered with aprons or burlap, so no air could reach them, and there they lay until the time came to dispose of them.

If they were iced turkeys they were re-packed, covered and stood out of the way until wanted. The results can be readily imagined. Even the very freshest ones were in just fairly good condition, while the bargain lots when unpacked had to be sold in a hurry. And by late afternoon and evening the big signs commenced to make their appearance: "Fancy FRESH Turkeys, Shilling a Pound."

After having sold them all day for prices ranging from 10 to 16 cents (some few for 18 cents) the butcher thought the rest was profit, and no offer was refused if it was a penny or two above cost. Of course that does not mean "overhead"; few, if any, of them would have known what "overhead" meant.

In those "good old days," the cheap Johnnie was in his glory. All the way from three to a dozen journeymen, and all selling turkeys at once, and the cash drawer bulging around 9 or 10 o'clock at night. No offer was refused, respectable or otherwise, and the condition of the birds on hand at that time had better not be dwelt on.

Sufficient to say that the odors that drifted about advertised very freely the kind of goods that were being sold, and, strange to say, nobody got sick and no deaths from "ptomaine poisoning" were heard of. Cheap Johnnie went on his merry way. The few birds that were left for Thanksgiving morning were sold for any old price, as it was everybody's ambition to "clean up."

Of course, the condition of the dry-packed turkeys was such when unpacked that they had to be given an ice-water bath, often with salt or saleratus added to get the slime and mould off. And the iced ones had to be carefully dried. But after having been soaked for a week their appearance was not one bit appetizing, particularly so as Thanksgiving

stock is never fat or plump enough to make a fine appearance even when fresh.

The unfortunate, or rather the unwise, butcher who did not clean up was often forced to pack whatever stock he had left and send it to the freezer for Christmas trade! It should not be difficult to imagine their condition when finally ready for sale, after what they had already suffered.

#### The Situation at the Present Time.

So much for the unsavory past. We are living in the present—as the two weeks' widower said when he married again! Today—what a difference! The cheap Johnnie, if there is such an animal in existence, goes to market, same as the first-class shopkeeper, a day or two before the "big day," and carefully selects the best and finest stock he can buy—and only as much as he thinks he can dispose of at a profit—paying all the way from 18 to 25 cents a pound.

And he's just as finicky about it as a bride choosing her wedding fluffs. Instead of a 200-pound barrel of turkeys costing him \$15, as in days of yore, he pays all the way from \$35 to \$40 a barrel, and often more.

And instead of buying a truck load he buys six or eight barrels, and says to himself: "I'll sell these and make some money, and when these are gone I'll take orders and buy just to fill 'em." When he gets his few birds up to his shop he reverently unpacks, weighs and handles them as if they were individually and collectively pieces of expensive bric-a-brac. He hums gaily to himself: Gone are the days when turks were bought for three;

Gone are the days when the scales were pulled, be-jee!

Gone are the days when I worked and fretted so,

Now I hear those gentle voices saying "Get the dough!"

And as he has learned his lesson by this time, he usually gets it.

#### An Occurrence of the Olden Days.

The writer has in mind an actual occurrence where a West Side butcher in New York City once bought three barrels of culled turkeys, none of them weighing more than six pounds, for 3 cents a pound. He set his men to work cleaning them and offered them for sale, all ready for the oven, at a quarter apiece, without going over the scales.

Such an opportunity for the housekeepers in a crowded tenement neighborhood was never heard of before, to buy a Thanksgiving turkey minus head and feet and already drawn and strictly fresh, for a quarter. It had them buying step ladders to climb into the windows. The turkeys were handed out as fast as they could be wrapped. No orders were taken and no charge accounts. It was a strictly cash transaction. Had it been

30 barrels they would have been sold just as readily.

That kind of thing does not happen in these days, and it's a good thing for all concerned that it does not.

Nor are the window displays what they formerly were. The time is past when every shop had both windows filled with turkeys over night, which was a big loss in shrinkage and a temptation to thieves. It also made many of the birds turn sour or green, and made them lose their fresh appearance, so they had to be sold at a loss.

#### How He Handles Them Today.

The butcher of today hangs the turkeys in his cooler over night and takes out a few at a time, and if he should have a few left late in the evening they are in fine condition, and are pleasing to the eye. And most important of all, they bring just as good a price as the ones that were sold earlier in the day. In addition, the shop is kept cleaner. There are no unpleasant odors, the journeymen go about their duties with a vim.

And what is still more important, the customer is satisfied, because her shopping has been done amid pleasant surroundings. The clean marble counters, the white sawdust on the floor, the bright windows and the electric lights all help to make both ends meet.

All these things cost money, and the increased prices that the butcher is compelled to pay for his goods, including "overhead," must be paid for by his customers, with the proper amount of profit added. Otherwise he cannot exist.

Today it's business run on business lines, which is the only way to run business!

L. A.

#### AGREES WITH ADVICE TO BUTCHERS.

A New York retail butcher who runs a successful shop agrees with The National Provisioner's ideas on the way to run a shop to make it pay. Commenting on a recent article concerning methods of running a shop in the old days as compared to methods that must be followed today, this New York marketman says:

New York, November 1, 1915.

My dear Mr. Veteran:

I read your article in The National Provisioner last week. You say the man who had a few hundred dollars could start and run a market in the old days. Possibly that is true. But if that same man did not attend to his business, he could not make it go.

I think the same rule applies today, with this difference—meat is much higher. The man today gets more for his meat. I think there are a good many butchers today doing business with these fat men on the same plan that you speak of.

Mr. Veteran, I think some time ago you spoke of butchers having up-to-date, neat and natty wagons or autos to deliver their meats; also having nice, clean wrapping paper, so as the butchers could please their trade. I think that years ago we had only brown paper, but some smart man introduced white paper to meat dealers, and they saw the improvement, and I think were wise and used the up-to-date paper.



I know you believe men should have things about their shops looking clean. I myself believe that any man that works, and who is looking for new trade ALL the time, who advertises in his windows and sends circulars around to the people's houses and has his name on the tip of their tongue will succeed. He will try to please them and will not cheat or misrepresent his goods. Also he who says, "Good Morning!" or "Good afternoon!" to his trade when they come in and speak to him of the weather is bound to hold his trade.

#### A YOUNGER VETERAN.

#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. H. Potter's butcher shop at Lachute, Ore., has been destroyed by fire.

Herman Belken will open a meat market at 403 West Main street, New Britain, Conn.

Orlando E. Condit, for many years a member of the firm of O. E. & W. E. Condit, wholesale meat dealers of East Orange, N. J., died at his home, 44 Halstead street, Orange, N. J.

A meat market will be opened at the corner of Fleming and Margaret streets, Key West, Fla., by Richard T. Sawyer.

Mr. Parks' meat market at Loudon, N. H., has been damaged by fire.

Henry Coe, who conducted a meat market in Grand avenue, Fair Haven, Conn., died at his home in East Haven, Conn.

Carl C. Beane has purchased the meat and provision business in Lisbon, N. H., from H. P. Meaker.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Moe Loeb, of New York City, N. Y.

Joseph L. Payne, of Pulaski, Ala., has purchased the meat and grocery business of Albert H. Cole in Athens, Ga.

H. H. Bergman's meat market on Main street, Charles City, Iowa, has been purchased by Rudolph Hansen and Hans Larsen.

John J. Hogan, formerly in the meat business, died at his home in Flushing, N. Y., from a complication of diseases.

The meat market on Main street, Monson, Mass., formerly conducted by A. J. Buffington and C. E. Robbins, has been purchased by Joseph Fagan.

A butcher shop will be opened in Colony, Kan., by Glen Ferguson.

David Eastman has opened a meat market in Cornish, Maine.

John Gebski's meat market at 308 Orange street, Albany, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

The death is reported of J. J. Kreher, who had a meat market at 607 Jefferson street, Minneapolis, Minn.

Edward Morrison, recently of Reese, has engaged in the meat business at Swartz Creek, Mich.

P. C. Immel has engaged in the meat business in the Webster building, Berrien Springs, Mich.

Peter Keech has engaged in the meat business in Cedar Springs, Mich.

W. S. LaLonde has purchased the butcher shop of John Klein at Royal Oak, Mich.

The Kalamazoo Beef Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., is opening a market at 228 East Main street.

Will Smith has engaged in the meat business at Chicora, Mich.

A. J. Jasper has been succeeded in the meat business at 123 South Main street, Ottawa, Kan., by William Peckham.

L. H. Patrick has opened a butcher shop in the Glover grocery store, Burr Oak, Kan.

The meat and grocery store of J. A. Phillips, Jackson, Mich., has been damaged by fire.

Louis T. St. Onge, proprietor of the meat market at 525 Chisholm street, Alpena, Mich., for the past 31 years, has sold to Wilfred LeBlanc, who has been in his employ for seven years.

Charles Holy has been succeeded in the meat business at Valparaiso, Neb., by Frank Kratochvil.

J. L. Finn has purchased the City Meat Market, Rushville, Neb., from Perreten & Hemingway.

Henry Hein has purchased the Star Meat Market, Grand Island, Neb.

A. F. Roth & Co., have purchased the meat

business of W. H. Davis, at Silver Creek, Neb.

The Walter E. Smith Co. has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Goddard & Burrall at Los Angeles, Cal.

E. B. Priest, of Spokane, has purchased the Palace Meat Market in Pullman, Wash., from Otto Fulleman and Mike Wittmer.

J. C. Harter and W. L. Southworth have purchased the meat business, at Washtucna, Wash., of Barger & Gibbons.

Gehris & Presskorn have opened a meat market in West Point, Neb.

Modine & Peterson are opening a butcher shop on North Main street, McPherson, Kan.

H. L. Hilyer has purchased the butcher shop of A. Leslie, at Kinsley, Kan., and has placed G. F. Johnson in charge.

A meat market is to be opened in Wytopitock, Maine, by Isaac Hamilton.

Fred Cournoyer has purchased the meat and grocery business in Greenville, Mass., formerly conducted by John W. Pelletier. Mr. Pelletier has accepted a position in the Joseph Meat Market in Fitchburg, Mass.

A branch meat market will be opened in the Hurd building, Williamsport, Md., by Kontz Bros.

Edward Matthews' meat and grocery store in McCrea street, Glens Falls, N. Y., to Willard McClellan.

Extensive alterations and improvements, including an addition, are being made to the Aldrich Meat Market, Rochester, Vt.

The People's Sanitary Meat Market has been opened in the Ohsann building, 615 West Main street, Lyons, Iowa. The proprietors are Messrs. English and Kahler.

William Witteck, a butcher who conducted a market at Second avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, New York, N. Y., committed suicide by jumping from a ferry-boat.

Jacob Guttman, a butcher of 1014 East 179th street, New York, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities at \$1,633 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Brooklyn, where he was in business at 638 Manhattan avenue.

Ike Kerpoll, a poultry dealer of 668 Tinton avenue, New York, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$1,178 and assets of \$146.

The Irwin and Hudson Meat Market, on Main street, Latrose, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

A meat market has been opened at 813 South Main street, Council Bluffs, Iowa, by S. W. Reichart.

#### RENEWED PROTESTS BY PACKERS.

(Continued from page 15.)

"The immediate cause of our visit to Washington today is the instructions issued to the steamer Christianiafjord, of the Norwegian-America Line, which expected to sail on November 6 from New York for the Norwegian port of Christiania. Such instructions prohibited the steamer from the further loading of the Chicago packers' products, destined to resident buyers in Sweden, on through bills of lading via Christiania, Norway, unless the packers would remove from the bills of lading the provision 'Goods in transit to Sweden,' declare the ultimate destination to be Norway, and guarantee consumption in that country.

"These instructions, we are informed, are due to the threat of Great Britain that unless the steamship company enforce such requirements, Great Britain will seize the ships and cargoes en route to Christiania and confiscate such cargoes.

"By these restrictions Great Britain seeks to determine, before the vessel is loaded in the American port, what American products, if any, may be shipped, to what neutral countries, if any, they may be shipped, and the terms and conditions under which they may be shipped, if at all.

"Representations have been made to the State Department today in the hope that it will notify Great Britain that such further unlawful interferences with trade between the United States and the European neutral countries will not be tolerated, and that it will expect Great Britain to permit the pack-

ers' products to be loaded on the Christianiafjord and to go forward to ultimate destination in Sweden.

"This is only one of the many interferences within the last six weeks by Great Britain with trade in packinghouse products carried on neutral ships from the United States to resident buyers in Scandinavian countries. Several of these vessels arrived at their destinations in the neutral countries, and after the cargoes had been unloaded on the docks, and were therefore not subject to seizure, Great Britain notified the steamship lines, notably the Scandinavian-America Line, that such goods, so delivered in their ships, the Oscar II and Frederick VIII, and others, must be reloaded on other steamers and returned to Great Britain, for the express purpose of placing the goods in prize court as though they had been seized on the high seas while in transit.

"We are informed that Great Britain has made the same requirements of the Norwegian-America Line owners of the Christianiafjord, which is the subject of today's complaint to the State Department, and that cargoes of packers' products now on the seas in the vessels of this line, when they reach Christiania, will have to be reloaded and returned to such British port as may be designated by the British Government, there to be made the subject of prize court proceedings."

#### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

Reopening of the Eastern outlet has as yet been of slight benefit to the hog market for the simple reason that the Eastern buyers can fill most of their orders to better advantage down East, and only are they competing on the better grades of corn-fed hogs, and Chicago, showing as it has a margin over the Eastern markets most of the time, has naturally attracted quite a few northern Indiana and southern Michigan hogs from competitive points that will ship either East or West, wherever best results can be obtained. Receipts are gradually increasing, and for the first three days of the week will total approximately 73,000 head, as compared with 55,692 for the same period a week ago. Anticipating such a state of affairs, the big packing outfits, always bearish at this time of the year, have abided their time, and on Wednesday took advantage of the liberal midweek receipts and forced values 10@15c. lower; in fact, underweight light and pig stuff showed, in many instances, 15@25c. decline and the matured hogs, which are scarce, sold largely from \$7.30@7.50, top \$7.65, with the good butcher mixed from \$7@7.25; good mixed packing grades and light mixed, \$6.70 @6.90, with healthy pigs anywhere from \$6@6.65. Favorable weather and an abundance of poor corn may defer a heavy marketward movement until December, or possibly the first of the year, but there is every indication of gradually increasing receipts.

Sheep and lambs seem to carry a firmer and better tone than prevailed last week. Although the market was liberally supplied on Monday and some effort made in the morning to force a decline, buyers gave up early in the session and paid fully steady prices for the day's supplies, everything being well cleaned up at noon time. A few early sales on Tuesday showed no better than steady with the day before, but every indication pointed to a possibility of getting higher prices. As is always the case at this season of the year, more trashy, half-fat stock is coming than needed, and more than likely receipts will include much of this class of stock from now on for 30 days. With receipts estimated at 18,000 head Wednesday morning trading started off fairly active with prices steady to strong. We quote: Westerns—Good to choice lambs, \$8.65@8.85; fat light yearlings, \$7.25@7.50; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$6.75@7; fat ewes, \$5.50@5.75; feeding lambs, \$8@8.25; feeding yearlings, \$6.75@7; feeding wethers, \$5.75@6; feeding ewes, \$5@5.50. Natives—Good to choice lambs, \$8.75@9; poor to medium, \$8.25 @8.50; culls, \$7@7.50; fat ewes, \$5.50@5.75; poor to medium, \$5@5.25; culls, \$4@4.50; bucks, \$4.50@4.75.



# New York Section

Free public markets are not so popular as they were—among politicians:

B. B. Russell, of Morris & Company's beef department at Chicago, is in New York this week.

Brooklyn butchers who gave their association support to certain judicial candidates did not win out.

District Manager E. G. James of the S. & S. Company's New York territory, has returned from a trip to the West.

W. E. Frost, manager of Swift & Company's small stock department in New York, has returned from a Southern trip.

R. B. Neff, assistant to General Manager George J. Edwards of Swift & Company's New York territory, was in Chicago this week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending October 30, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.14 cents per pound.

T. J. McCormick, of the Armour soap department, and H. E. Cragin, of the Simon Pure lard department at Chicago, were New York visitors this week.

Superintendent F. A. Lyman, Provision Manager Kerr and other Armour department heads in the New York district went to Worcester, Mass., this week to attend the opening of the new Armour branch house there.

Jacob Guttman, a butcher at 1014 East 179th street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities \$1,633 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Brooklyn, where he was in business at 638 Manhattan avenue.

G. Lowenthal has added still another shop to his string of up-to-date markets. On the coming Saturday he opens the big shop at 767 Ninth avenue, which is handsomely fitted up with marble and glass display counters and marble fixtures throughout. Some hustler is Gus!

Certain aldermen who were carried away last year by the free public market fad are finding that some fads are not as good vote-getters as others when election day comes round. Every alderman voting for free public markets whose scalp was sought by the retailers is now an ex-alderman.

The New Emerald Market at 586 Tenth avenue has just been purchased and refitted by M. Michels and J. Cohen, who for many years were employed by Jacob Bloch, which is sufficient indication that they know their business. The new store is doing very nicely and the new proprietors are more than satisfied with results.

The Southern Beef Company's main office, at 566 Ninth avenue, is in charge of one of the most expert cashiers in Greater New York, Miss Sylvia Richmond. She has the ability of a veteran bookkeeper in addition to her other accomplishments, besides being a fine golf player and former tennis champion and long distance swimmer.

In the matter of Isaac Schwartz, bankrupt, against whom an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed last week, Walter L. Bryant was appointed receiver and Leon Dashew, of 320 Broadway, New York City, was appointed his counsel. Schwartz was engaged in the wholesale beef business at 51 Forsythe street, New York City.

A. F. Barclay, who for the last ten years has been the local credit manager for Armour & Company, has been appointed general Eastern credit manager of the company, with headquarters at 52 Tenth avenue, New York City. W. E. Graham succeeds Mr. Barclay in charge of the Greater New York and New Jersey branch house credits.

According to the police of Astoria, William Witteck, a butcher who had a store in Second avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth streets, Manhattan, committed suicide this week by jumping from the ferryboat Steinway, plying between Manhattan and Astoria, when the boat was in mid-stream. No motive for the act can be assigned.

John J. Hogan, forty-two years old, a former alderman from the 69th district, died this week at his home, 101 Main street, Flushing, Long Island. He was engaged in the butcher business for a time, but left it to become a foreman in the Queens Borough Highway Department. In 1907 he became alderman for one term. He was a personal friend of Charles F. Murphy. His wife and four children survive him.

Arthur Gunther has recently bought the old-established market at 107 Amsterdam avenue, and after a thorough renovation has installed new fixtures and made a brand-new shop out of it. His time and money were well spent, as the old shop under his good management has taken on a new lease of life and is doing a fine business. Mr. Gunther has been in the business for 38 years, and knows it from the ground up, and also knows that it pays to "be on the job."

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending October 23, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 2,997 lbs.; Brooklyn, 10,392 lbs.; the Bronx, 202 lbs.; Queens, 32 lbs.; total, 13,623 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 25,173 lbs.; Brooklyn, 61 lbs.; the Bronx, 960 lbs.; total, 26,194 lbs. Poul-

try and game.—Manhattan, 3,570 lbs.; Brooklyn, 61 lbs.; the Bronx, 5 lbs.; total, 3,636 lbs.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending Saturday, October 30, 1915, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 3,842 lbs.; Brooklyn, 15,450 lbs.; the Bronx, 5 lbs.; Queens, 7 lbs.; total, 19,304 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 17,368 lbs.; Brooklyn, 18,095 lbs.; the Bronx, 1,230 lbs.; total, 36,693 lbs. Poultry.—Manhattan, 4,161 lbs.; Brooklyn, 3 lbs.; the Bronx, 87 lbs.; Richmond, 5 lbs.; total, 4,256 lbs.

## FOOD MEN DEFEAT FIVE ALDERMEN.

After a strenuous campaign of ten days the Allied Food Merchants' Association were victorious in their efforts to defeat the aldermen who were leaders in creating free public markets. In almost every case overwhelming majorities were given in favor of the candidate endorsed by the Allied Food Merchants' Association. In the 31st district Alderman Pouker, who was chairman of the Public Markets Committee of the Board of Aldermen, was defeated by both the Democratic and the Progressive candidate, and only ran third, and the Democratic candidate endorsed by the Food Merchants' Association was victorious.

The following were the results:

In the 19th district Alderman Brush was defeated by Michael T. Shields.

In the 17th district Alderman Bedell was defeated by Thomas A. Williams.

In the 31st district Alderman Pouker was defeated by John McKee.

In the 32nd district Alderman Duggan was defeated by Chas. J. McGillick.

In the 33rd district Alderman Chorosh was defeated by Samson Freidlander.

A coincidence in the campaign carried on by the Allied Food Merchants' Association was that of the result in the 29th district, in which Alderman Trau, who was one of the Aldermen who assisted the Allied Food Merchants in their fight against free markets, was re-elected. This district abuts the 32nd Aldermanic district, in which Alderman Duggan, the father of the Harlem free market, was defeated for re-election.

It is fair to assume now that the Allied Food Merchants' Association will occupy a position of importance. They have shown in the short time they have been in existence that they mean business. They have gone into the field and accomplished more in their short life than any of the older organizations.

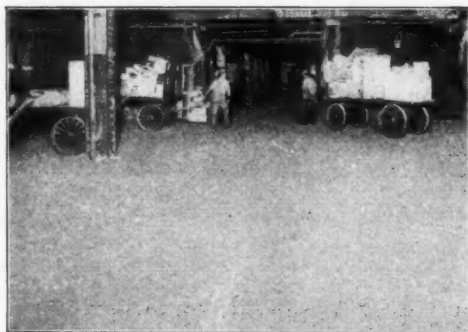
Food men, butchers, grocers and others are urged by the association officers to support the further activities of this association by enrolling as members. The New York Retail Grocers' Association have joined the Allied Food Merchants' Association as a body, and a report has been circulated that the butchers' associations are about to do likewise. Further information may be had from the Secretary, Louis S. Rappaport, 120th street and Third avenue.

Every J-M Product specified by you has back of it the determination of the H. W. Johns-Manville Company to win confidence and retain it by making that product give permanent satisfaction.

This is J-M Responsibility—and to make this responsibility actual between us "Johns-Manville Service Covers the Continent."



## J-M Mastic Flooring—Dustless, Noiseless, Damp-Proof



U. S. Express Room, La Salle St. Station, Chicago, J-M Mastic Flooring. Graham, Barnham & Co., Architects, Chicago

J-M Mastic Flooring, besides being waterproof, is entirely unaffected by acids, alkali and brine. It will not create dust and is practically wear-proof. Its resiliency, in addition to obviating footsoreness, deadens sound.

For best results mastic floorings should be modified to meet the special requirements of each installation.

The specialized experience and skill of J-M Service in this respect is largely responsible for the high efficiency developed by many large J-M Mastic Flooring jobs.

J-M Service will gladly co-operate with you on any flooring proposition. Get complete J-M Mastic Flooring facts—now.

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Atlanta	Cleveland	Kansas City	Newark	Portland
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Buffalo	Detroit	Memphis	Omaha	San Francisco
Chicago	Galveston	Milwaukee	Philadelphia	Seattle
Cincinnati	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	Pittsburgh	Toledo

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### HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

without takers. In butt brands the packers finally concluded to meet buyers' views of 22½¢, and some 10,000 late September and October changed hands on this basis. Some of the packers who have August-September hides are still trying to get 23¢, others asking 22½¢ for October, but buyers seem more interested in price than in quality. In Texas steers the heavy selection is off ¼¢ from last week, but even at that the packers were only able to sell one car at 22¢, and all of them have quite a fair supply, which they are now willing to sell at 22¢, but no special demand is evidenced. One of the packers cleaned up 8,000 or 10,000 October light and extreme Texas at 21½¢, and another sold about 3,000 at 21¼¢, while one of the important independent packers let go of about 5,000 September-October heavy and light at 21½¢ for both weights. The trading market is now considered 22¢ for heavy, and 21½¢@21¾¢ for lights and extremes. In Colorado the buyers' views are mostly around 20½¢, although one packer succeeded in getting 21¢ for a couple of cars light average desirable hides, and the other packers are all holding out for 21¢, but with the easier tendency on other branded selections, their being able to get 21¢ looks doubtful at present writing. About 4,000 October-November heavy native cows were sold at 24¼¢, and we are told there is a very good demand for more on this basis, which packers are refusing to book ahead of slaughter, as they look for further advances. Buyers, however, say the slaughter of this selection generally begins to show some increase along after November 1, and if this develops as usual, there will probably be a better supply. About 6,000 last half October light native cows were sold at 23¢, while 1,000 August salting special weights brought 23¼¢. Several of the packers still willing to sell at 23¢, and independent packers can be had around 22½¢. A small lot of about 2,000 branded cows changed hands at 22¢, which is the price all the packers are holding for, but most buyers' views are ¼¢.

less, and consequently not much trading. Native bulls are all sold up to January 1, the nominal market quotable at 21¢. Two cars Northern points September-October salting branded bulls sold at the last previous trading basis of 16½¢. Strictly Ft. Worth stock firmly held at 17¢.

#### Boston.

The shoe and leather markets continue to improve. Upper leather tanners have had better trade on all domestic leather. There is an apparent concerted action on the part of tanners as regards hides, as shown by the uniformity in their recent operations. They are buying in a conservative way for their current needs. Prices of hides are holding up firm and the market is steady with moderate available supplies. The country kill, which has been exceedingly light this year, is now over. There have been no forced sales on the part of dealers. Brokers believe that a stronger demand will develop during the next few weeks in anticipation of the grubby stock, which will begin to come next month. Ohio buffs are held around 20@20½¢, with some offerings below this figure. Extremes are quoted at 21¢. Southern from the region of Florida are offered at 17@17½¢. Northerns and abattoirs quoted 18½¢@19¢. The situation in calfskins is exceedingly strong. At the gathering points there is little stock to be had and what is offered is readily bought up at strong prices. Light skins, 4 to 5 lbs., are offered in this market in very limited quantities at \$1.25; 5 to 7 weights are offered at \$1.65@1.75, although it is doubtful if anyone has received the outside figure; 7 to 9's are strong at \$2.30, and 9 to 12's at \$2.70@2.75.

#### New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market for imported hides has a quiet tone, as buyers and sellers are apart in their ideas of value. No large movement took place during the past week. Several inquiries were in the market for fairly liberal supplies, but in view of the higher ideas maintained by importers no business of importance resulted. Arrivals are

heavy of both dry and wet salted stock, and it is reported that about 300,000 hides are on hand. Bogotas are quoted at 30@31¢, Orinocos 31¢, last sold 30¾¢, Puerto Cabellos 30½¢, Central Americans 29¢. About 72,000 dry and W. S. River Plates imported for tanners' account. Small scattering sales continue including 2,000 dry and dry salted San Domingos at 23¢, and 1,000 Guatemalas at 30¢. About 10,000 to 12,000 wet salted Mexicans sold in this market at 18½¢@19¢ for the best cities, flat basis. A few poor hides were included in this lot at 18¢. Frigorificos are quiet with reports of 1,000 Sansinena cows at 24¢.

PACKER HIDES.—Trade has been fairly active this week. About 14,000 hides changed hands in this market. One packer cleaned up 3,500 June and July Colorado steers at 20¢ and 4,900 August, September and October Colorados at 20¼¢. Also 3,000 to 4,000 Brooklyn native steers sold at 24½¢, and one to two cars Brooklyn spreads at 25¼¢. Available stocks are moderate. One packer has declined 27¼¢ for spreads current take-off, asking 27¼¢. Other grades of hides are more or less nominal with prices as follows: Spread native steers, 27½¢; native steers, 26¢; butt branded steers, 22¢; Colorado steers, 21¢; cows, all weights, 23@23½¢; bulls, 21¢.

CALFSKINS.—Calfskins were active. First salted local city skins 5 to 7 lbs. sold at \$1.90. New York Cities are now quoted as follows: 5 to 7 lbs. at \$1.95, 7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.55, 9 to 12 lbs. at \$2.95.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Considerable more activity is shown in country hides and sales are more numerous. Reported car Ohio buffs sold at 19½¢, car western Pennsylvania buffs 45 lbs. and up sold at 19¼¢, and car Eastern heavy bulls at 17¢. Local dealers are well sold up and are holding buffs firm at 19½¢@20¢.

CALFSKINS.—Conditions are more or less unchanged, with offerings light. Dealers quoting 5 to 7 lbs. at \$1.65 each, 7 to 9 lbs. at \$2.25 each, 9 to 12 lbs. at \$2.65 each.



# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.50@ 9.75
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.00@ 7.45
Oxen and stags.....	3.50@ 7.25
Bulls.....	4.00@ 6.25
Cows.....	2.00@ 5.75
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	8.25@10.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	8.00@12.00
Live calves, yearlings.....	3.50@ 4.25
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	4.25@ 5.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	@ 6.00

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs.....	9.00@ 9.25
Live lambs, culls.....	6.00@ 7.00
Live sheep, culls.....	3.00@ 3.50
Live sheep, common to fair.....	4.50@ 5.25

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7.80
Hogs, medium.....	@ 7.80
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 7.80
Pigs.....	@ 7.50
Roughs.....	@ 6.50

## DRESSED BEEF.

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	15 @15½
Choice native light.....	14½@15
Native, common to fair.....	12 @13½

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@14½
Choice native light.....	@14½
Native, common to fair.....	@13½
Choice Western, heavy.....	@12
Choice Western, light.....	@11
Common to fair Texas.....	@10½
Good to choice heifers.....	@14
Common to fair heifers.....	@11
Choice cows.....	@10
Common to fair cows.....	@ 9½
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	8½@10

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@18	@19
No. 2 ribs.....	@15½	@17
No. 3 ribs.....	@12	@14
No. 1 loins.....	@18	@20
No. 2 loins.....	@15½	@18
No. 3 loins.....	@12	@15
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	16½@17	17½@18
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	13 @16	15½@16½
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	11 @14	12 @15
No. 1 rounds.....	@12½	@13½
No. 2 rounds.....	@11	@13
No. 3 rounds.....	@10	@12½
No. 1 chucks.....	@11½	@12
No. 2 chucks.....	@10	@11
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 9	@10

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@17½
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@16
Western calves, choice.....	@15½
Western calves, fair to good.....	@13½
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@10

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@10½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@10½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@11
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@11½
Pigs.....	@11½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@16
Lambs, choice.....	@15
Lambs, good.....	@14
Lambs, medium to good.....	@13
Sheep, choice.....	@12
Sheep, medium to good.....	@11
Sheep, culls.....	@10

## PROVISIONS.

### (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@18
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@17
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@16½
Smoked picnics, light.....	@14
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@13

Smoked shoulders.....	@13
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@18½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@17
Dried beef sets.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@20
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@13½

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@20
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@19
Frozen pork loins.....	@17
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@22
Shoulders, city.....	@15
Shoulders, Western.....	@14
Butts, regular.....	@16
Butts, boneless.....	@19
Fresh hams, city.....	@18
Fresh hams, Western.....	@16
Fresh picnic hams.....	@12½

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs.	75.00@ 80.00
per 100 pcs.....	
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per	
100 pcs.....	65.00@ 70.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	60.00@ 65.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per	
100 pcs.....	85.00@ 90.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	@175.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@ 75.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 50.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	11 @14c	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	10 @11c	a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	55 @60c	apiece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@30c	a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	12 @14c	apiece
Mutton kidneys.....	@10c	apiece
Livers, beef.....	@10c	a pound
Oxtails.....	9 @10c	apiece
Hearts, beef.....	7 @ 8c	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	25 @35c	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	8 @10c	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@15c	a pound
Blade meat.....	@13c	a pound

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25 @35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.30
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.15
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@.65
Hog, American, free of salt, tes. or hbls.	
per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@.65
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@.65
Hog, middles.....	@.12
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New	
York.....	@.18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New	
York.....	@.28
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@.16
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@.80
Beef wessands, No. 1s, each.....	@ 7
Beef wessands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 4½
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@.50

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	20	22
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14½	16½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	18½	20½
Pepper, red.....	23	26
Allspice.....	4½	6½
Cinnamon.....	16	20
Coriander.....	5½	7½
Cloves.....	19	22
Ginger.....	15	18
Mace.....	60	64

## SALTPETRE.

Refined.....	21 @22
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## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .27
No. 2 skins.....	@ .25
No. 3 skins.....	@ .13
Branded skins.....	@ .21
Ticky skins.....	@ .21
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .25
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .19
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@3.20
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.95
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.95
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.45
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.20
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@3.20
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.15
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.30
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.05
Branded kips.....	@2.70
Heavy branded kips.....	@3.70
Ticky kips.....	@2.70
Heavy ticky kips.....	@3.70

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-	
picked.....	@17½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-	
picked.....	@16
Fowl—bbls.—	
Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., avg. best..	@15
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@12½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz. per	
doz.....	@4.25

## LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby choice.....	14½@15
Fowls, heavy.....	14½@15
Roosters.....	@11½
Ducks, L. I. Spring.....	@20½
Geese, per lb.....	@15

## BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score).....	@29½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	@30½
Creamery, Firsts.....	27½@28½
Process, Extras.....	24½@25
Process, Firsts.....	23½@24

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	39 @40
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	36 @38
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	31 @35
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	27 @30
Fresh dirties, No. 1.....	22½@23
Fresh chex, good to choice.....	21 @21½

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per	
ton.....	@27.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 3.30
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.60
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	
New York.....	@21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per	
cent, ammonia.....	3.25 and 10c.
Garbage tankage.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, de-	
livered, Baltimore.....	3.50 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	
Lime.....	— @ —
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per	
ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit	
available phos. acid).....	nom@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per	
100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	@ 3.50
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs., spot,	
guar., 25%.....	@ 3.50

